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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 72. BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 26, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
*31st May	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	... ..	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	T. Christiansen	6763	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Nomura	5500	1st June.	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5991	15th June.	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	T. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 29th May	9 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 30th May*	6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports via shipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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A Steamer on or about 31st May.

RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct) frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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26th May 1913.
161

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

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C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK. LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.
Rates for fixed deposits on application.
Money advanced on approved securities.
Every other kind of banking business transacted

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Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director
166

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE

Bombay Chronicle.

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

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Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
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Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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ESTABLISHED 1871

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MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

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THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

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7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4-5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21-8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-56	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17-5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-35	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15-0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
8-1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-1
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6-0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
7-23	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-9	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
14-9	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11-0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-15

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THE SERVICES OF A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied experience at Home and in India will shortly be available. Would be willing to enter Managing Agents' Office and run Coal Dept., either temporarily or permanently, making periodical visits to the Collieries and reporting on same, or any other suitable appointment, temporarily or otherwise. Apply Box 512, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO PHILANTHROPISTS.—Will any lady or gentleman come to the assistance of a lady temporarily in deep distress with a loan of Rs. 300. Every enquiry will be answered. The case is urgent. Apply Mrs. C., Box 518, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS AGENT, as Assistant in Zemindary, or Tea Plantation in Punjab or U. P. Can invest capital about Rs. 5,000. Experience in control of labour. Quick at business and hard-working. State salary given. Apply Box 510, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND OWNERS: Advertiser wants to purchase a sound reliable car, four-seater; either new or second-hand, to be paid for in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST, 4 years' agreement. Apply with Copies of Credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, International Stores, Ltd., Colombo.

501.

WANTED—SURVEYOR for forest Survey, 85 miles, near Madras. Quarters, men, everything Free. Retired Official preferred. For Terms apply immediately Box 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, THEATRE NURSE, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

504

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

136.

WANTED—Applications for the Post of BOTANICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, on Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the ECONOMIC BOTANIST, Central Provinces, before 1st June, 1913, stating experience in any special line of Botanical works with copies of not more than five recent Testimonials.

505

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the Band of the Naga Hills Battalion Military Police. Must be a capable conductor and able to train a full Military Band. Terms Rs. 70 per mensem with a chance of a rise to Rs. 100 per mensem if satisfactory, and Free Quarters. All references with Certificates of previous posts held to be made to the COMMANDANT, Military Police, Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam.

506

WANTED—A smart LADY TYPIST for a Typewriting Business in Lucknow. Must be willing to make herself generally useful in business as well as canvassing for the sale of Typewriting Machines. Apply stating salary expected and specimen of working and previous experience, to the MANAGER, New London and Bombay Typewriting Co., Lucknow.

504a

WANTED—A DRESSING BOY for the Raja of Dighapatia. Pay according to qualification and usual Food Allowance. None but those who hold First-class Certificates, need apply. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 31st May current. PRIVATE SECRETARY, Girivilash, Darjeeling.

503a

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

125

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Meadow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

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183.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure," headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tiled teapoys, washhand, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stands, wall brackets, show cases, phonographs and records and iron safes, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

Property of a gentleman—

1 rubber-tyred office shigram, by Press with bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at C Shed, B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Saroopchand Hookamchand, the following two lots of linseed of 25 tons each.

Lot No. 1—25 tons linseed, delivery order No. 899 against contract No. 666.

Lot No. 2—25 tons linseed delivery order No. 955 against contract No. 671.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Byculla, in the compound of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works, opposite the Police Hospital, (on the Tramway line), valuable and handsome English and Indian made furniture by Mackenzie and others—rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, writing table, velvet and tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, corner cabinets, marble topped tables, sweet-toned grand iron framed cottage piano, Chippendale teapoys, Jardiniers, single- and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, rich table ornaments, China vases, velvet-piled carpets, Singapore cane furniture, refrigerator ice-box, Singer sewing machine, wearing apparel, carved furniture, Siwaji water filter, cooking stove, copper pots, rubber tyred cabriolette, fast Arab horse, garden plants in tubs and pots and gold and silver jewelleries, etc.

The property of the late Mr. David Smith of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas (Byculla Iron Works). and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1913. 257

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dantra House" 3rd Floor opposite the Tramway Stable, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing-room fancy cabinets, teapoys, cabinet ornaments, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet tone, ebonized grand piano, by C. Bechstein, one cottage piano, by Arthur Helson, piano, chairs, music, Canterbury pictures, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cane chairs, meatsafes, China matting, oil carpet, etc., etc.

The property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Casinath's Bunglow, the valuable and handseme teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, drawing room suites, lined silk tanestry, Chesterfield sofas, Chippendale and Louis pattern side and corner cabinets, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiter, almyrahs, leather sofas, lady's writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, revolving office chair, low and Curzon easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror hatstand, one sweet toned medium size square piano, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing and wash hand tables, teakwood new design single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, verandah benches, rich Persian carpets, baba tricycle and perambulator, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of G. Scrimsi Esq., Professor of Music, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 24th May, 1913. 254

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makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

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OPIUM TRAFFIC.

THE END IN SIGHT.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on May 7, Mr. Towyn Jones (R., Carmarthen, East) moved a resolution on the subject of the opium traffic as follows:

That this House again places on record its conviction that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible; and, in view of the position of the Chinese Government which, while engaged in suppressing the profitable production of opium by its own citizens, is obliged to admit opium from India, this House calls upon his Majesty's Government to release China from her treaty obligation to admit the Indian drug, and urges that she should be set free to prohibit the importation of the stocks of opium now accumulated at the treaty ports and Hong Kong.

The hon. member, in a maiden speech, declared that the Indo-Chinese opium traffic was the greatest curse of China, and the greatest disgrace of Britain. It had destroyed a greater number of the Chinese people than war, famine, and pestilence together. In Britain we labelled opium "poison," and what was poison here could not be food in China. (Cheers.)

Mr. Keswick (U., Epsom) said that, apart from the ethics of opium-smoking, there was a contract in existence, and it was inadvisable to pass any resolution urging the loosening of that bond.

Sir J. Rees (U., Nottingham, E.) moved an amendment declaring that, in view of the arrangement entered into between the British and Chinese Governments for the extinction of the opium traffic between China and India, this House declines to vary such agreement or to precipitate the immediate cessation of such traffic without due provision made for safeguarding the interests of the Indian taxpayer and of British and British-Indian merchants who have entered into engagements, in the faith that the British Government will redeem its pledges or pay due compensation at the expenses of the British taxpayer.

Mr. L. Scott (U., Liverpool, Exchange), though deprecating the practice of opium smoking, and believing that a great evil was involved in it, did not wish, whilst one evil was being eradicated, that a gross and serious injustice should be committed. The only thing the Government could do was to arrange with the Government of India to negotiate with the Chinese Government for the purpose of taking off the market the vast stocks of opium, and so relieve the commercial strain, which at any moment might cause a very grave financial crisis in the East.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

Mr. E. S. Montagu (Under Secretary for India), in replying for the Government, said he welcomed the discussion of the question. Anyone listening to most of the discussion would have been pardoned for thinking that the House of Commons was once again reiterating its detestation of this trade, while still there was in office a Governmente deaf to all entreaty. The hon. member for Radcliffe had been the first of the speakers to pay a tribute to the Government for what had taken place in recent years. The opium traffic was in a flourishing condition at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It had been going on ever since. No member of the House could read the history of the traffic without serious misgivings as to whether Great Britain had not fallen far short of her Imperial ideals upon several occasions during that time. There was satisfaction in the fact that there had always been in the House of Commons a small but growing number of men who had never faltered in their determination to urge the cessation of the traffic. When the present Government came into office in 1906 the opium traffic with China was flourishing, legalised, unthreatened. No end was in sight. If anyone had then predicted that in a short period of years an Indian Finance Minister would have viewed withoute excessive emotion or even panic a total loss of the Indian revenue derived from the Indo-Chinese opium traffic he would have been regarded as a wrong-headed visionary. But the whole complexion of the situation was changed when it was demonstrated beyond doubt that theret was in China a large number of men who abhorred the traffic, and were determined to put a stop to it, and when it was found that the Government of China, acting on behalf of the Chinese people, weret anxious to rid themselves of the terrible curse. There could not be the slightest doubt of the earnestness and the courage of the Chinese Government and people as a whole in ridding themselves of opium.—(Ministerial cheers.) On this question there was no reason for cynicism or for scoffing.—(Ministerial cheers.) China was showing to the world an example of moral courage which was rare in the annals of the human race. China had an almost overwhelmingly difficult task to accomplish. She had not only to get rid of opium growth in China, but to deal with the desire of some of the Chinese people to smoke opium.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Do not let us talk about forcing China to take opium, Mr. Montagu continued. She wants to stop the use of opium, and we are ready to help her. Our readiness to help has been acknowledged again and again. She asked us to conclude a treaty, and agreed to the treaty. In 1907 the Indian Government, acting, of course, through His Majesty's Government, determined to give to China the assistance she asked and deserved, and agreed to extinguish the opium trade with China in ten years, on condition that in the same time China extinguished her growth of opium. What has happened since? The extinction of the poppy in China has grown at such a rate that the Chinese were not satisfied with the assistance given in 1907, and in 1911 they suggested a modification of the treaty. China wished to quicken the policy, so we agreed to abandon our treaty rights of importing opium into China indiscriminately, and to stop importation into any province which might be proved to be free from opium. Under this treaty three Manchurian provinces were closed with the assent of the Government at the end of August, 1911, two more provinces were closed in January, 1913, and the Government have also agreed to investigate the conditions in three more provinces with a view to their closure if the result is satisfactory. This is the progress which has been made under this new modification. Under the treaty of 1911 we have a right to sell to China [illegible] chests of opium this year, 11,461 chests next year, 10,200 chests in 1915, and 5,100 in 1916, and that is the end of the Indo-Chinese opium trade.—(Ministerial cheers.) That may not be so quick as some people would wish, but the end is in sight in 1916 of a traffic over 400 years old, an end which could not be seen at all seven years ago, when this Government came into power.

ACCUMULATION AT TREATY PORTS.

But the situation has been complicated by the accumulation of 20,000 chests of opium in the treaty ports. This accumulation has taken place because, in disregard of treaty engagements, some of the Provincial Governments have so harassed and hampered the traffic in opium that dealings were brought to a standstill. The question arises as to what should be done with this opium. I think I am entitled to claim that the fair name of the Government is implicated if it allows an agreement voluntarily made for the benefit of China to be disregarded. My own belief is that the accumulation of these stocks never represented a desire on the part of the Central Chinese Government to shirk its treaty obligations. It is simply an indication of the trouble which the Chinese Government went through in its transition into a Republic. Now that better order has been restored the stocks are no longer lying at the treaty ports, and are going into the country in the regular way, competing with the Chinese native opium, except in the provinces which have been closed. They are coming in at the rate of 2,000 chests a month, and in a year the difficulty will have been removed. If these stocks were to be sent elsewhere, I venture to suggest to the House that it would increase the difficulties of the Chinese Government with their own growers. If the demand of those who still smoke opium in China could not be met by importation there would be an incentive to grow the opium in China itself. The Chinese Government while the stocks exist can say that they exist only because there is the growth of opium in China.

"THE TRAFFIC IS DEAD."

We have in India now abandoned altogether the revenue derived from the sale of opium to China for this year. We are to-day selling no opium for China at all—(Ministerial cheers),—and I am here to-night in the proud position to say for the first time in the long history of India that we are selling not an ounce of poppy for China. When these stocks have been absorbed, as roughly speaking, they will be in a year's time, we shall have the right to sell to China under the treaty which China demanded 26,781 more chests. I am glad to be able to tell the House to-night that notwithstanding this, notwithstanding the treaty China made with us, notwithstanding that we might get from these chests some eleven millions sterling of revenue, notwithstanding that we have a right to go on selling to any province in China in which opium is still being rown, we are prepared to undertake to revise any agreement of the treaty of 1911, and are prepared not be send any more opium to China, not only this year, but never again.—(Ministerial cheers.) The single condition is that we desire to be satisped that China, as we believe her to be to-day, is steadfast in the pursuit of her present policy, and is determined to get rid of opium smoking. I think the House will agree that we are entitled to put in that condition in the interests of China herself. We are in the satisfactory position of being able to say that the traffic from India to China in opium is dead, and will never be renewed unless China shows by her own action that she would not actually benefit by the cessation of the importation of Indian opium. We should reduce our growth of the poppy in India to an amount sufficent to supply the Indian and the extra-Chinese markets. He believed the whole force of British public opinion would be with the Government in the response they had made.—(Cheers.) We had been able not only to respond to the request of the Chinese Republic for the prayers of the Churches in this country, but to shew in the House of Commons a real sympathy with Chinese desires by the action now being taken.—(Cheers). He asked the House to acknowledge the debt owing to represenatives of the people of India or the manner in which they were cheerfully accepting the disappearance of this revenue.—(Cheers.) He wished also to pay a tribute to those who had brought this question constantly before the House, and above all he wished to congratulate his mon. frined (Mr. Theodore Taylor) on the termination of his labours.—(Cheers.) His name, with others, would be associated with the termination of this traffic, and he ventured to suggest as another field for their activities the havoc that was being wrought by morphia and cocaine, as was pointed out at the last Hague Conference. The Government were ready to ratify the agreement come to at the Conference to introduce the necessary legislation to prevent the harm revealed, but there were two or three Great Powers lagging behind. In conclusion, Mr. Montagu appealed to the mover of the resolution to withdraw it.—(Cheers.)

AMENDMENT AND RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Sir J. D. Rees, in view of the Under-Secretary's statement concerning existing stocks, asked leave to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Towyn Jones said that in view of the definite promise made by the Under-Secretary he asked leave to withdraw the resolution.—(Cheers.)

The amendment and the resolution were then withdrawn.

KING AND QUEEN.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT WINDSOR.

The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, with several members of the Royal family, left Paddington by special train at 11-15 on the morning of May 6 for Windsor, to attend a solemn service for the late King Edward in the Albert Memorial Chapel. With their Majesties travelled the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Victoria, Princess Christian, and Prince Albert and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg. At the terminus their Majesties were received by Viscount Churchill, chairman of directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and they were sympathetically greeted by a large crowd of spectators. The King escorted Princess Christian, and the Queen walked to the saloon, accompanied by Queen Alexandra.

IN THE CHAPEL.

The Mayor of Windsor (Councillor T. E. Luff), Colonel G. C. Wilson, Royal Horse Guards, and Major Ponsonby, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, were present on the station platform at Windsor. The Royal travellers entered closed carriages and drove direct to the Chapel. Despite the fact that rain was falling at the time, a large number of townspeople assembled in the street, and respectfully saluted as the carriages passed. The Castle precincts were closed during the service, which lasted about half an hour. Special seats were placed for their Majesties in front of the cenotaph of the Prince Consort, and immediately facing the altar, which was beautifully decorated with palms and white flowers from the Frogmore gardens. The Duchess of Albany motored to the Chapel from Claremont.

In the absence, through illness, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor (Dr. P. F. Eliot) officiated, assisted by Canon J. N. Dalton. Canon Edgar Sheppard and Canon Clement Smith (Canon in residence) were also present. The music was under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt (Master of the King's Music), and was beautifully rendered by the choir of St. George's Chapel. It commenced with the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," followed by a number of prayers and the First Lesson, taken from Isaiah xxv. The anthem, "Brother, thou art gone before us" (Sullivan), was impressively sung by the choir, after which came the Second Lesson from I. Corinthians xiii., and the versicles, "The souls of the righteous." The hymn "On the Resurrection Morning" was sung, followed by a number of special prayers, and Tschaikowsky's anthem, "How blest are they." The service concluded with prayer for the Royal family, the Benediction pronounced by the Dean, and the National Anthem.

The King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal family paid a visit to the mortuary chapel, where their Majesties placed white flowers on the coffin of King Edward. Queen Alexandra brought a magnificent offering of lilies of the valley. In addition to these floral tributes, others were sent by the German Emperor, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian, and Princess Frederica of Hanover. The King and Queen afterwards returned to London by special train, but Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria remained some time, leaving for town by motor-car.

The Rangoon Police are introducing the new beat system of five men to a beat wherever possible. This will give not only double the men for night patrol duty, but entail less hardship and work on the men. The new increase in the strength of the force has not all been drafted, but this is being done as rapidly as possible. As soon as all are drafted the new system will be extended to all police stations.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It need'nt last but a few minutes. .. Stearns, Headache Cure relieves it.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or slightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in the south-east Punjab. Temperature continues to rise but is still in defect at a few places during the day, while the minimum is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

Rajputana and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or light clouded. The moisture in the air is nearly to the average. Maximum temperature is ct in Rajputana.

Kathiawar and Central India West.—ghtly to moderately clouded. The air han usual in north Central India perature is nearly normal.

Provinces.—Nagpur records 0'31" ndwa 0'11" of rain. Skies continue moderately clouded. Humidity is nor- excess. Day temperature is below the in the south-eastern districts. Night ture is in defect at Hoshangabad.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately d. The moisture in the air and tempera- re equal to the average.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Localrain fallen in the Bombay Deccan, Poona has d 0'66" and Sholapur 0'57". Skies are lightly moderately clouded. The air is damper an usual in the area of rainfall. Maximum mperature is in large defect at Sholapur and Hyderabad. The minimum is also below the average at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—A few dust or thunder-storms accompanied with light to moderate showers occurred in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Rain in scattered showers is also reported from the Malabar Coast, the Carnatic and the extreme south. Skies have almost cleared in the central parts of the country but moderate cloud persists in the Peninsula. Sea has become rough at Colombo.

Some dust or thunder-storms are likely in the Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 24th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	86·8	74·0	95	..	6·31	—4·64
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	92·3	86·1	79	..	5·56	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	95·4	72·1	38	..	6·00	—5·16
Lahore	99·4	81·2	49	..	6·61	+2·35
Sirsa	102·3	82·5	51	..	2·33	—0·79
Ambala	95·5	75·9	55	..	11·20	+4·90
Delhi	96·5	79·8	65	..	2·74	—0·89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102·0	83·5	39	..	3·65	+1·46
Mainpuri	97·8	81·1	57	..	5·27	+2·50
Jhansi	?	84·5	56	..	?	?
Cawnpore	101·2	82·9	46	..	6·46	+4·14
Allahabad	103·0	80·5	40	..	5·37	+2·93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	90·5	82·0	72	..	1·27	—0·36
Aimer	99·1	82·2	52	..	2·38	+0·49
Jaipur	103·2	82·6	33	..	1·47	—0·54
Kotah	94·6	?	42	..	3·49	+1·88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97·5	79·0	65	..	0·60	—0·58
Dwarka	89·8	83·2	79	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	96·1	80·8	79	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	103·6	74·3	70	..	0·48	—0·19
Bhavnagar						
Para	105·0	80·3	70	..	0·44	—0·35
Surat	96·4	79·1	72	..	3·59	+3·24
Ahmedabad	105·2	80·2	69	..	0·48	+0·01
Deesa	104·3	78·9	62	..	0·93	+0·22
Neemuch	99·9	79·0	73	..	3·91	+2·78
Indore	99·1	76·1	57	..	5·32	+4·20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102·8	80.8	51	..	8·00	+4·88
Saugor	100·8	77·1	51	..	4·84	+1·97
Hoshangabad	103·6	76·4	52	..	4·54	+2·41
Khandwa	104·2	74·1	70	0·11	5·96	+4·53
Akola	105·7	78·0	51	0·09	1·74	—0·52
Amraoti	100·8	77·8	60	..	1·17	—1·34
Nagpur	106·1	79·3	51	0·31	2·91	—0·46
Chanda	104·5	83·0	45	..	6·29	+2·50
Raipur	101·7	84·6	48	..	4·05	+0·61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93·3	81·9	70	..	3·62	+2·90
Ratnagiri	92·3	81·7	67	..	10·70	+9·77
Mormugao	92·0	82·7	74	..	3·62	+1·17
Karwar	92·7	80·5	76	..	5·73	+0·71
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100·9	76·1	59	..	5·29	+3·91
Ahmednagar	100·1	73·0	67	..	1·24	—0·89
Poona	100·0	70·3	75	0·66	4·10	+1·94
Sholapur	88·3	70·1	73	0·57	2·24	—0·44
Bijapur	95·2	76·3	63	..	4·00	+1·22
Belgaum	94·3	09·5	67	..	2·58	—2·30
Aurangabad	99·9	74·7	56	..	1·67	—0·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·9	77·2	56	0·05	3·59	—0·61
Hyderabad	92·3	77·2	58	..	2·53	—1·20
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90·8	78·8	77	0·30	6·76	—1·36
Calicut	89·8	78·1	81	0·54	8·62	—7·15
Cochin	90·7	79·2	87	0·17	9·14	—14·53
Colombo	88·0	76·5	95	0·44	56·33	+9·44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95·3	83·2	80	..	2·79	—5·62
Bellary	96·0	74·3	50	..	4·75	
Cuddapah	95·5	79·0	59	..	11·64	+5·13
Madras	97·5	80·5	61	..	13·39	—8·48
Bangalore	87·3	67·8	76	0·02	4·61	—3·97
Coimbatore	94·4	73·8	92	..	14·74	+5·42
Trichinopoly	94·6	74·3	82	0·61	13·37	—0·21
Negapatam	98·7	75·2	79	0·17	27·34	—4·40

The Madras Government have decided to establish an excise intelligence bureau with its headquarters at Madras for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information regarding the smuggling of excisable articles such as opium, hemp drugs, cocaine, etc. The excise inspector for railways will be superintendent of the bureau and will be subordinate to and work under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 23rd May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·758
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	,, 79·1
Dew Point	.. ..	,, 76·4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	,, 0·721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	5·0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 93·3
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	,, 81·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW. W, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 140

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	26	m 2 51	24 0
		3 41 a	26 2
Tues.	27	m 3 42	23 5
		4 24 a	25 7
Wed.	28	4 46	23 1
		5 11	25 3
Thurs.	29	m 5 58	23 2
		6 3 a	25 1
Friday.	30	m 7 14	23 9
		6 58 a	25 1

1913	Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May	h. m.	f. in.
Mon.	26	m 8 26	18 4
		10 21 a	20 4
Tues.	27	m 9 12	19 4
		11 32 a	20 3
Wed.	28	m 10 13	20 2
		0 31	19 11
Thurs.	29	11 37	20 8
		m 1 15	19 4
Friday.	30	0 58 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
26. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 9 m.
27. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
28. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
29. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
30. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7·3 m. P. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 24th May 1913 was 29·977 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 24.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-1½ sellers: July, August; steady, not much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-4½ sellers; June; inactive. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-2½ sellers: May; 9-7½ sellers :- December; firmer with moderate biz. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6¾ sellers; June, August; steady and quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal; Javas :—inactive and unchanged.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpote. 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 52½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52½; April, May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½; May, June; Hamburg; value canal, quiet Linseed Bombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½, May, June; Antwerp; done canal, quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44½; April, June; London, value quiet. Linseed. Argentine (La Plata) 42½, May, June; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-12; May, June; Hull; nearest value; quiet.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. L. F. 38; May, June; London; buyers canal. Wheat :F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F, 37½; May, June; London; value canal, Quiet but steady. American and Australian wheat unchanged.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9; May, June; value steady.

Cotton.—Coconada Fair Red cif London 5 5/32; Cocanada Ginned cif London 5 6/32; Coconada Western good cif London 5 13/32.

Arrivals.—Ostmark, Baharistan.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

Consols 2½ per cent.	.. 74 7/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	.. 25·21 ½
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. 85 ½
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20·44
Bar Silver Spot	.. 27 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	28
Closing tone of Silver :—Rise caused by Indian and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	.. 64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. .. 1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 3 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	.. 4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. .. .. 7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	.. 2 5/8
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 3

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, May 24.

Silver to Bombay	£180,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£270,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£10,000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 24.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained weak to-day. The market opened at Rs. 96-4-0 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 96-3 for 30 May delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood at annas two and a half higher.

Demand for ready paper was active and was placed at about the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share market opened rather weak to-day but during the course of the day the market got strength and a rise was reported in a few shares. Owing to Saturday the Market closed at 3 p.m.

Standard opened at Rs. 1,327½ for June, but gradually moved up to Rs. 1,347½ for June and Rs. 1,360 for July.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,467-8 for June.

Colaba improved ot Rs. 1,467-8 for June.

Finlay stood at Rs. 365 and 366¼ for June.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to Rs. 890.

David were placed at Rs. 508¾ to Rs. 511¼ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 521¼ to Rs. 523¾ for June.

In Press Shares Berars improved to Rs. 535 and New Mofussil to Rs. 885.

Bombay Burma changed hands at Rs. 535.

Central Provinces improved to Rs. 97-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 937-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares were placed in lots at Rs. 173-8.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 67-8 and Rs. 67-12.

Indian Specie Bank Shares dropped to Rs. 66-8 for June.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares remained steady. Deferred changed hands at Rs. 221, and Ordinary at Rs. 99-8 for June.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	50 ,,
Total Day's Imports	3,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier; dull.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady	
Mid. Americans	6·78 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·53	6·55
J. J.	6·50	6·52
J. A.	6·46	6·49
A. S.	6·36	6·38
S. O.	6·22	6·24
O. N.	6·14	6·16
N. D.	6·10	6·13
D. J.	6·09	6·12
J. F.	6·09	6·11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·53	6·52
J. J.	6·50	6·49
J. A.	6·46	6·45
A. S.	6·36	6·35
S. O.	6·22	6·21
O. N.	6·14	6·13
N. D.	6·10	6·09
D. J.	6·09	6·08
J. F.	6·09	6·08

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
Total Forwarded	94,000
Total Imports	93,000
Total Stock	1,127,000
Stock of Cotton in London	2,140

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	8,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·73. Previous closing price 11·72.
Futures at New York, October, 11·20. Previous closing price 11·17.
Advanced on favourable cables and on bul Support and Short Covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·10. Previous price 12·10.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16. Previous price 12 3/16.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans, July, 12·13. Previous price 12·16.
Futures at New Orleans, Oct, 11·30. Previous price 11·28!
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11⅜
Demand Bills 4·86¾.
Silver Commercial Bars 60¾.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 25.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the demand for cotton on spot in our Local market is distinctly disappointing to holders of cotton and the receipts into Bombay are increasing. We can confidently say that a large short interest still exists in our market on Local Spinners' account, who are watching the progress of the new crop in America as well as the prospects of favourable monsoon in India. The present decline has put our Local market in a strong position as the trade conditions all over the world are fundamentally sound. Meanwhile rains, drought, storms etc. etc., will assuredly as in the years past come along from time to time and have their effect in freightening prospective consumers into the belief of reduced supplies which would mere than ever this year owing to the evenness of the supply and demand question have a sharp effect on values.

Messrs. Weld and Co. of Liverpool wire as under :—Liverpool market very steady. English spinners calling cotton. We look for higher prices. New York market steady. Our travelling man wires from Texas: "In North Texas crop is reasonably early, weather clear and cool, nights are too cool for best results. Have a favourably opinion of the market." Chicago correspondents telegraph: We understand from reliable reports conditions of crop under 80 per cent. most backward Carolinas, fair in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, good in Louisiana west of river.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 59,000 as against 69,000 bales last week and 47,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under :—

	1913	Last week	1912
Great Britain B/s	19,000	36,000	23,000
Continent ,,	44,000	71,000	55,000

Stock at all American Ports stand at 138,000 bales as compared with 453,000 bales last week and 491,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week and 207,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week :—

	1913	Last weekk	1912
American	2,751,000	2,914,000	3,047,000
Other Kinds	566,000	535,000	467,000

The total into sight show 13,160,000 bales against last week 13,100,000 bales and 14,990,000 same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	ine.	Fully Good.	Good.		Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	240	234	..	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	250	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	242	236	..	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	242	235	..	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	240	233	..	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	254	244	..	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	285	277	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	281	273	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	277	269	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	273	265	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	263	255	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	267	259	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	287	281	275	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	256	246	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	288	May 25 1913.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	..	279	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	287	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	289	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	290	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Baijpur	..	..	..	286	Do.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

In the Calcutta money market Government securities ruled firm up to the time that the exchange closed on Saturday afternoon when there was final spurt on investment account, rates being well maintained at Rs. 96/6.

Some big impending loans are mentioned, the Calcutta Corporation being in need of twenty-two lakhs. A substantial loan of fifty lakhs is required by the local Port Trust on account of an extensive progressive programme. Local requirements are not, however, immediately pressing, Bombay still absorbing the chief attention in the loan department.

Of the sixty lakhs worth of Council Bills Bombay took more than half in telegraphic transfers and it, I hear, is wanting considerably more.

Jute mill scrip does not now occupy prominent position in the list of share transactions, but at the coal counter there is a steady movement towards a possible boom.

In a brief report in advance of his annual statement, the Chief Inspector of Mines states that the output of Bengal coal increased last year by two million tons, and as this augmented supply has not depleted the prices, it is evident that future raisings can be comfortably absorbed without any detrimental effect on the market. The demand for fuel is indeed greater than the supply and this healthy condition is sure to result ultimately in the inflation of share values in the case of those concerns which have first class coal and plenty of it. One premier coal concern, the Bengal Coal Company, has presented a very satisfactory report to its shareholders, the half-yearly dividend being one of twenty-five per cent. Increased raisings are also announced.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, May 24.

Total in Sight	.. .. ..	13,160,000 Bales.
Egyptain Visible Supply	..	250,000 ,,
East Indian Visible Supply		171,000 ,,
American Visible Supply	..	2,751,000 ,,
Other Visible Supply	.. ..	145,000 ,,
Total Sales	.. ..	37,000 ,,
East ndian Sales	.. ..	100 ,,
Total Speculation	.. ..	2,000 ,,
Total Export	.. .. ..	2,000 ,,
East Indian Export	.. ..	——
East Indian Stock	.. ..	10,000 ,,
Eat Indian Forwarded	..	2,400 ,,
East Indian Actual Export		400 ,,
East Indian Imports	.. ..	3,000 ,,
East Indian Speculation		——
American Afloat	.. ..	100,000 ,,
East Indian Afloat	.. ..	8,000 ,,
Total Afloat	.. .. ..	126,000 ,,

PILGRIM PROBLEM.

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED TRAFFIC MONOPOLY.

In the course of a reply addressed to Mr. R. Mactier, the President of the Haj Committee, on the proposal to adopt certain restrictive measures and establish a system of compulsory return tickets for pilgrims to the Hedjaz, the Secretaries of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association write :

This Association concurs with the opinion contained in para. 2 of the letter of the Government of Bombay No. 1769, dated the 15th March, 1912, when it says that "the Haj Committee, Bombay, are generally of opinion that no such system can be effectually introduced until and unless the fares for passengers to and from Jeddah are fixed." But this Association does not agree with the idea that "tenders be invited from various shipping companies and that the company whose tender is accepted by Government should be given the exclusive right of carrying all pilgrims," as this is impracticable under Section 164 of Act VIII of 1878.

What the Association desires is that rates should be fixed by Government for single tickets each way from Bombay to Jeddah and *vice versa* with the maximum of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 and for all times, *i.e.*, between 1st August and 10th October and these rates should be made binding on the steamship companies like the Indian Tariff Act XI of 1882.

The Association is strongly of opinion that under no circumstances would it in the long run be to the advantage of the poor, ignorant and misguided pilgrims to give monopoly to one company. Rates being fixed, it should be left open to any company to carry the pilgrims and if any company cares, it may compete with its sister-company to carry the pilgrims at a cheaper rate than the fixed rate. Only in that case care should be taken that no company should be allowed to undermine the comforts of the pilgrims.

There is another important question to be considered which we wish to point out will seriously affect the practicability of the proposed return ticket and the idea of the monopoly to a single company. It is this: that all pilgrims do not proceed to Mecca to return within a specified time nor do some of them return by the same route. This is to be considered and given allowance for.

The Indian Pilgrim Jubilee Relief Fund, in our opinion, need be encouraged and better managed.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67/8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnce...	May-Oct.	25	890
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co...	..	30	730
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	280
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,155
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	765
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,465
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	113¾
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	281½
David ..	May-Nov.	20	508¾
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485 XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	521¼
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,645
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	366¼
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	112½
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	147⅛
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	777½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	134
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,460
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	24⅜
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	148¾ X D
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810 X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,347½
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127⅛
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	287½
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,705
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,445
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {C. P.	do.	Nil.	450
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

HOME MARKET.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 9.

The Silver market has been rather quiet, but a good tone has prevailed. Over here the strength of the metal has been accounted for by demand on China account. In that direction there has been a good deal of covering of bear commitments. There has been very little business on account of the Indian bazaars. Naturally, with the conflicting dealings from the Far East, the price has been inclined to wobble at the higher figure, and after having been as high as 28d. per ounce last week it fell to 27 5-8d. per ounce, and at the moment is fractionally higher at 27 11-16d.. The fact that silver is being coined in Mexico will probably restrict receipts of the metal from that quarter. As regards the future, although purchases from China will continue, it is estimated in London that demand will have to come from elsewhere if the stocks at present in London are to be reduced. These last amount to £3,700,000. After all, the immediate future demand on China account is apt to be exaggerated by the prophets, seeing what large stocks of the metal are already held by that country. The difficulty of discussing silver in the neighbourhood of Throgmorton Street is the same as that of talking over any other speculative subject. The immediate future is taken into consideration but not circumstances that may arise hereafter. The future of China will very likely have a quite remarkable effect on the price of silver. China under western civilisation will mean a very considerable demand for railways and all kinds of industrial developments, and although gold may be used to some extent to supply the deficiency, gold will not suit the Chinese for general currency, and the demand for the white metal will be such that there may be considerable difficulty in finding an adequate supply.

A STRONGER TONE.

Except in times of extreme boom Whitsuntide week is never a time of activity in the City and little business was to be expected these quite times. But at least one can record a stronger tone throughout the Stock Exchange, in view of the more cheerful outlook at the Balkan centre of trouble. When talking of Whitsuntide it must be remembered that the Stock Exchange holiday is a long one, the House being invariably closed on the Saturday preceding Whitsunday, while Friday is practically a "dies non". The rise that has taken place is a natural one in face of the better European outlook and, provided no unforeseen difficulties occur, may be the forerunner of active markets. Of course, so far as the English investor is concerned, the Stock Exchange will have to contend with rival attractions. Should the Chancellor of the Exchequer's highly optimistic views regarding the trade outlook prove correct considerable cash that would otherwise find its way to Throgmorton Street will be employed in home industry, while there is little question that the moment the time is favourable and promotors see that money is coming into the City for investment, a batch of new issues which have been on the stocks for some time will be launched. There are, I hear, several Canadian ventures, especially land propositions, chiefly town sites in the Far West. Canada is popular now despite the cries of the pessimists about over-speculation. For the cool-headed man who takes a broad view of matters it is difficult to find a weight of argument in favour of that view. Their precedents in particular are unfortunate. The example of Australia need not be considered. We live in entirely different times, under different conditions, and are considering a totally different country to the mere fringe of a Continent on which the Australian bubble was built. Agriculturally Canada is a land of steady climatic conditions quite reliable in these days of scientific farming. Her minerals, lumber and other resources have long been known. Above all that pioneer of modern industrial success, the steam engine, is coiling its way round the Continent and new towns and settlements are springing up in all directions. The Franco-British population is the sturdiest in the world, and Canadian officialdom from the Prime Minister to the youngest railway clerk is synonymous with energy, a sense of duty, and honesty. In many places patriotism is a habit, among Canadians. Intermingled as they are with those loyal families who left the United States rather than serve under a Republic, patriotism is a passion.

HOME RAILWAY.

Home Railway securities shared in the general improvement and further decisions as to increased rates, especially in freight traffic did much to help the market. These will come into force on the 1st June. Another "bull" point was the Board of Trade returns for April showing an increase in exports of more than ten million pounds, of which only three million pounds was due the increased shipments in coal. Excellent traffic increases, especially on the Midland and North-Western, were registered for last week. Given a continuance of favourable circumstances both the Midland and North-Western should earn another one and a half per cent. on the Deferred and Ordinary Stocks and the Great Northern another two per cent. on its Deferred. At the moment of writing Great Northern Deferred are 86, Midlands Deferred are 58¾, North British Deferred 61¼ and North-Westerns 133½.

In the Foreign Railway market Argentine issues have not been so cheerful. Traffic returns have not been so good, although the actual reason is not yet ascertained. It will probably be found that adverse weather and labour are at the bottom of the trouble. Mexicans on the other hand are looking up in view of the more settled outlook in that country while the traffic returns have also been good. At their present price Mexican Railway Ordinary give a return of 5½ with prospect of better results. The price now is 57¼ and there is a chance of a rise of three and four points. Mexican Railway Firsts are quoted at 140½ and the Seconds 97.

Referring to the American Railway market it is interesting to note a paragraph in a letter that I have just received from New York. It refers to the new free list in the tariff, and says that the first effects are the arrangements being made to bring Australian beef and mutton into San Francisco in large quantities. The Union Steamship Company has ordered four large refrigerator ships in England to be devoted to this trade. My correspondent goes on to point out that San Francisco needs this relief less than the East, because the independent butchers on the Pacific Coast have been able to make more headway against the Chicago packers than have the Eastern men, having fewer people to feed and bigger ranges to draw from. But they get the relief first because they are nearer Australia.

In the American market there has been an improvement in Canadian Pacifics on Berlin buying, the price at the moment being 250. Those who have read my previous references to this stock can afford to overlook any temporary relapses such as took place last week. In the ordinary course of events Canadian Pacifics should see considerably higher prices. It is difficult to foretell the future of the American market generally, even those optimistic individuals who write private letters to their friends on this side taking care to season bull advices with caution. Many uncertain factors have to be taken into consideration, the only sure fact of a favourable nature being the undoubted development towards ease in the money markets of the world and expected activity and strength of English and European bourses on the settlement of the near Eastern question.

Other sections of our Stock Exchange have been quite featuress during the past week and although the undertone has been good there has been scarcely any business.

In respectable quarters attention is being drawn to the Russo-Asiatic Corporation the £1 shares of which have been quoted in the market at 1¾. There have been a good many questionable Russian enterprises about the City, but this at any rate comes from a reputable source, and of course is a class of Company that should interest your part of the world. Otherwise I do not care to express an opinion, though a few facts may be of interest. The Capital is £300,000 in £1 shares all of which were issued for cash. The object of the Corporation is to undertake Russian business only. A committee in St. Petersburg and one in London consisting mainly of technical experts have been appointed to investigate business and advise the Directory. Of the Directorate three are associated with the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Banque de Commerce Privee, and four are technical experts and Directors of the Kyshtim Corporation one of the largest copper producers in Europe. The Corporation has options for silver-lead-zinc deposits in Eastern Siberia, gold-lead deposits in the Altai mountains, important estates in the Ural mountains adjoining the Kyshtim and other copper properties. The offices are at 80, Bishopsgate, E.C.

In a recent issue, I dealt with the Copper statistics of the world and pointed out that a reactionary movement in the price of the metal was not due to the statistical position. This is further proved by the fact that figures show a further reduction in the stocks and visible supply. Enormous quantities have been going into consumption, and so far as a check in the use of the metal, as predicted by certain prophets, having taken place, evidence is the other way. The fact of the matter is that even if there were a set-back in trade, the demand for copper in various directions, which lack of space does not allow one to go into, would be sure to increase. At the moment the price stands at about £69.

The Americans are not a thrifty race, a fact that is brought into prominence by figures dealing with foreign, and more especially English interests in the great Republic. Not many years ago the total par value of all securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange was 15,000,000,000 dollars, a total which has now probably risen to 25,000,000,000 dollars. At the time that the previous total was arrived at British interests in American railroads, including the Steel Corporation amounted to 9,000,000,000 dollars, more than half the total of the list. Even now it is safe to assume that Americans own less than half the railroads, and industrials operating in their own country. Of course in a country developing as rapidly as the United States it is to be expected that the foreigner should own a great slice of the railroads and industries, but undoubtedly had the inhabitants been of a more thrifty nature their share would be far greater than it is.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Directors of the South Indian Railway Company have decided to pay on July 1st next an interim dividend of ½ per cent., being at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum in addition to the interest and surplus profits guaranteed for the half-year ending June 30th next—namely 2 per cent., making a total distribution for the half-year of 2½ per cent. as against 2 per cent. a year ago. Under the revised contract, which took effect as from January 1st 1911, it may be recalled the Secretary of State for India guarantees 3½ per cent. per annum on the Company's Capital during the whole term of the contract, and an extra ½ per cent., making 4 per cent. in all, for the year 1911, 1912 and 1913, on account of surplus profits. The extra ½ per cent. now announced raises the rate to 4½ per cent. per annum in respect of the six months, and clearly indicates that the Company is doing exceedingly well. The price of the Capital stock is 106 and on a 4½ per cent. dividend basis a yield of about £4 6s. 6d. per cent. is forthcoming.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

The Duke of Northumberland was installed on Saturday, 3rd May, as Chancellor of Durham University, in succession to the late Dean Kitchin, this being the first occasion on which the Chancellorship has been severed from the Deanery under the new Act. The Castle Hall, where the Convocation was held, was brilliant with the varied colours worn by the ladies and the robes of the members of the Senate and the recipients of honorary degrees. Sir George Hare Philipson, Vice-Chancellor presided. A chair of students, at intervals, during the Convocation sang odes, composed for the occasion the music by Dr. Bridge, organist of Durham Cathedral, who conducted.

After the ceremony of installation by the Vice-Chancellor, the newly-elected Chancellor, in a short speech, said:—

The historical associations attaching to the see and deanery of Durham shed a reflected glory on the University, which would always be one of its most valuable assets, and supplied those traditions of the past which enabled it to claim a place among the Universities only second to that of the venerable institutions of Oxford and Cambridge. So long ago as the 14th century there was a Durham College at Oxford mainly supported by the munificence of the Bishop of Durham, and it was partly with the endowments of this college that Henry VIII. enriched the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He could not therefore, help regarding the University of Durham as the child of Oxford his own *alma mater*, now come to maturity and in the bloom of a vigorous manhood.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The following honorary degrees were then conferred:—

D.C.L.—Lord Haldane of Cloan, K.T., F.R.S.; Mr. Asquith; Lord Curzon of Kedleston Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Lord Rayleigh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Lord Joicey; Sir W R. Anson, M.P., Warden of All Souls; Sir W. E. Bigge, late judge of the Chief Court, Rangoon; and Dr. Vinogradoff, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford.

D.D.—The Bishop of London; the Dean of Christ Church; and the Dean of Durham.

D.Sc.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President of the Royal Society; Sir William Ramsay; Sir T. G. Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge; Sir William Crookes, O.M.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge; and Dr. E. B. Poulton, Hope Professor of Zoology at Oxford.

The undergraduates were very demonstrative, greeting the Prime Minister with a continuous chant of "Wait and see," while from Lord Haldane they vociferously demanded a speech. The proposal to confer the D.Sc. degree on Sir Archibald Geikie was received with cries of "Archibald, certainly not."

It had also been intended to confer degrees on Prince Arthur of Connaught the Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Durham, but they could not attend.

HIGH PRIEST OF "KADMI" PARSIS.

At the general meeting of the "Kadmi" section of the Parsi community of Bombay, held yesterday, at the Dadysett Fire Temple under the presidency of Mr. N. J. Gamadia, a rich shawl was presented to Dastur Dinshah Jivanji Garda in recognition of his recent appointment as head-priest of the 'Kadmi' Parsis. Another shawl was presented to him by Dr. K. N. Sahiar on behalf of the Trustees of the Dadysett Fire Temple.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

SEABORNE TRADE.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 23.

The monthly official summary for April of Calcutta seaborne trade with foreign countries has been awaited with considerable interest, almost, one might say, with anxiety; for the similar returns for March showed decreases in several important items. These decreases seemed to show that the trade boom had not only reached its zenith but was actually on the wane, and it is therefore gratifying to find in the figures for the past month that the procession of enhanced receipts is again resumed in a very marked manner. In April, 1912, the seaborne trade of Calcutta amounted in value to Rs. 10,93,35,579. In April this year the grand total came to Rs. 13,05,57,642, an increase of Rs. 2,12,22,063. When we remember that the Board of Trade returns for the same period exhibit a corresponding increase in the trade of Great Britain we may safely arrive at the conjecture that the trade boom, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred in his recent Budget speech, is still proceeding towards that "best on record" which he has so confidently predicted.

CALCUTTA TRAMS.

The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., have had another record year as regards traffic receipts. The result of the year's working, after debiting fixed charges, is an availing balance of £54,028, which the directors are proposing to deal with, as stated in the report by the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, making 7½ per cent for the year, placing £15,000 to reserve and carrying forward £4,626. The Calcutta Improvement Trust is still considering various schemes for the general improvement of the city, but although no definite work has yet been decided upon the local tramway system should eventually benefit by these undertakings. The directors, at the request of the staff, have agreed to the establishment of a provident fund, upon the basis of the company's contributing an amount in proportion to the contributions of the employees. The directors in their report bear testimony to the good work performed by their managers and staff, which has produced such excellent results, thus conducing to the friendly relations which now exist between themselves and the Calcutta authorities. With the system in first-class order, and a capable organistion maintaining a thoroughly efficient service, the shareholders may look forward with every confidence to the continued prosperity of the company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

It would perhaps be hyperbolical to assert that the local Money Market was seriously affected this week by vastly important political events in the world at large. That our markets were effected to some extent is, however, undeniable. Fluctuating irregularities in the Continental Bourses caused by the prolonged threat of independent action by Austria against Montenegro, and the possibility of hostilities breaking out between Japan and the United States on the question of Californian immigration, which came as the initial shock of the week, coupled with continued complications between Greece and Bulgaria had, it must be confessed, a depressing influence, and until brighter prospects ensued there was little business doing. The Exchange Market is now quite firm and there is altogether a better tendency, largely due, no doubt, to the recognition that, in vulgar parlance, the threatened attack upon Brother Jonathan by Japan is a matter which is really "not worth the candle." "Sabre rattling" is becoming unpleasantly frequent in its occurrence; but its repetition does not happily increase its effect. Were it otherwise, especially if the threatened war had actually broken out, our markets would have been adversely affected to a considerable extent, and the trade and commerce of this country would eventually have been seriously handicapped. We may congratulate ourselves, therefore because the war rumours were caused by nothing more serious than a little idle "ink slinging" by Japanese journalists.

THE TEA TRADE.

The Indian tea season is now practically at an end, so far as the London Market is concerned. The total offerings of all tea in public sale at Home this week amounted to 63 thousand packages, of which 18 thousand went from India, 39 thousand from Ceylon and 6 thousand from Java. Advances in value were in several instances recorded. In one of his predictions, which have been the subjetct of considerable critical analysis, Mr. Lloyd George foretold an additional £289,000 from tea duty in the current year, some remarkable conjectures being deduced in support of this surmise. He calculates the nominal increase in consumption as the result of the growth of the population in the British Isles at one per cent., but this alone will give him nothing like the 14 million lbs. which will be required for the fulfilment of his prognostication. As a matter of fact it will be impossible to find these requisite 14 million pounds of tea unless stocks are drawn upon to such an extent as to create a tea famine in the early months of next year. Even if the demand is so strong as to warrant this impolitic procedure the situation will be rendered all the more precarious by the insufficiency of supply by which the tea gardens are now threatened. There appears now no justification for anticipating a full supply at the opening of the new season. Cold sunless weather has been bad for the Assam leaf, the early outturn having been checked by hail storms, while, in the Dooars, the majority of the gardens have been urgently in need of rain. Already the crop, compared with that of last year, is said to be seriously in defect. On the other hand, where an increase in output is exhibited in the company reports that have now come to hand, there is more than bare suspicion that quality has been sacrified to quantity. This does not, however, apply to the plantations producing the finer grades of tea. There is an old saying in Mincing Lane that high and low grade values move on the principal of the concertina, the former rising as the latter falls, and *vice versa*. All things considered, therefore, it is highly improbable that the Chancellor's optimistic Budget forecast will be fulfilled where the tea trade affects the reckoning; although, as I have already stated, there is a possibility that the general trade of Empire may continue booming according to the Chancellor's sanguine predictions.

REPORTED THEFTS.

A broker residing at Tamba Kanta near Pydownie reports to the police that at Friday at 3-30 p.m. he paid a visit to a friend of his at Parsee Lane and whilst there, took off his coat and waistcoat which he hung up in the kitchen to go to the lavatory. On his return he missed two currency notes from his pocket one for Rs. 1,000 and the other for Rs. 100. No one was then in the room except his friend's two servants. The complainant said he received the amount by selling diamonds which he had obtained at Junagad, but is unable to identify the person who gave him the missing notes. The police are enquiring into the matter. The numbers of the notes are not known.

Hormusjee Nuserwanjee Gola residing at Slater Road reports the theft of currency note No. 49790, Calcutta Circle, of Rs. 500. It appears that one Ruttonji Jemshedji sent Rs. 1,300 to the complainant's daughter Dhanbai. Out of that sum a note of Rs. 500 was placed in a bag and left on the bed. The bag was removed from the bed to a table by the servant Ratna and shortly after the girl Dhanbai discovered the note missing.

TIRED OF LIFE.

At the Morgue, Bombay, on Saturday, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu named Magan Poonja. It appeared that the deceased suffered from epileptic fits and had several times told his friends that he was tired of life. On Friday morning he was found in a dying condition at his residence at Bhuleshwar Road. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died. The post-mortem examination showed that ed that he had died from opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACCIDENT TO A TICKET COLLECTOR.

A ticket-collector named Andrews who is in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway attempted to cross the lines near the Parel Junction, when he was knocked down by a B. B. and C. I. engine and one of his legs was badly crushed. He was removed to hospital, where he is being treated.

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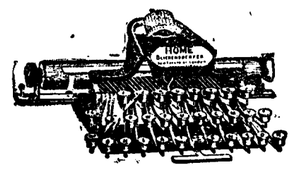

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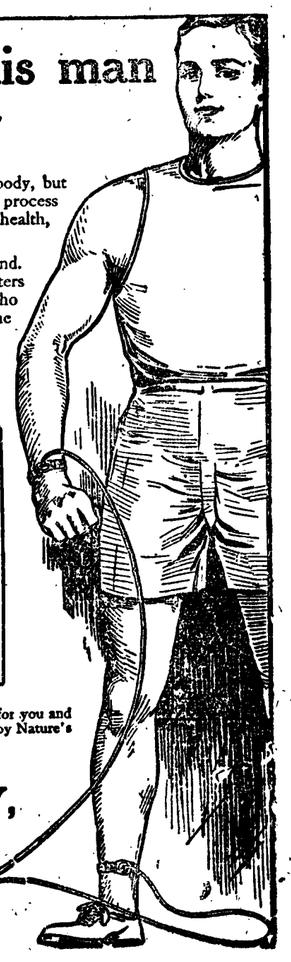

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Traffic Inspector,
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SPORTING NEWS

BOXING.

SHERWOOD'S TOURNAMENT CLOSES.

TWELVE FINALS FOUGHT.

On the whole the Sherwood's week of boxing produced excellent sport, though, if the truth be told, the finals last night were somewhat of a disappointment, most of the men fighting in very ladylike fashion. The fighting throughout has been very clean, due a great deal to the referees who, however, carried their desire for fair fighting to such a point that it became an obsession and the continual "break, break" when there was no clinch was not only irritating to the spectators but it severely handicapped the shorter-reached man who went in to mix things up. There is a great difference between stalling-off and clinching and this the referees scarcely seemed to realise. Feast won a good final but against the fresher Burns stood little chance. The challenge match between the two volunteers soon showed who was the better man though the loser took his gruelling wonderfully well. A special five round contest between Rifleman Hutchinson R. I. R. and Lce. Cpl. Randall, Middlesex Regt, was an extra, to enable Hutchinson partially to retrieve his previous "bad luck." The referee awarded a draw though points were, if anything, in favour of Randall. Sly fought his usual good fight and Peduzzi is to be congratulated on a plucky fight. Boy Tippett was out-weighted by Boy Crump, the latter putting the former to sleep in very decisive fashion. The volunteer final was won by Kubes who really stood little chance if his opponent had gone into him, though Kubes' clever ducks kept him out of harm's way many times. It was Kube's game to keep his man off, in spite of the referee's instructions to fight. La Touche was a hopeless loser on points.

At the close of the fighting Major-General Gorringe distributed the prizes.

NOVICES: 10ST. 4LB. PTE. STAPLES, 1ST S. F. BEAT CORPL. SANDERS, 1ST S. F.

The first round opened very tamely, Staples getting home a left lead to the face which was returned with interest by the corporal. Staples did all the leading in the second round scoring well with straight lefts on the point. Sanders missing several upper cuts. Staples opened the third round with a right to the ribs following up with a stinging left to the point, repeating this so often that he was an easy winner on points.

BOYS CLASS C: BOY MYERSCOUGH, 1ST S. F. BEAT BOY KILMINSTER, 1ST S. F.

The first round opened with both boys hitting wildly. Myerscough eventually landing a good right on the mark that nearly dropped Kilminster. In the second round, although not getting the best of matters, Kilminster fought with better judgment, and what blows of his did get home were clean and with plenty of sting behind them. Kilminster opened the third round with several rights on the jaw, and a well directed left. Myerscough retaliating with a terrific right swing on the jaw which dropped Kilminster on the boards for about 8 secs. Myerscough won on points.

REGIMENTAL BANTAM WEIGHTS: PTE FEAST, 1ST S. F. BEAT PTE. SPICK, 1ST S. F.

Feast started the fight with a left lead to the point, following up with a good right on Spick's ribs. At in-fighting Feast was far the better man, getting home a good left and right swing on Spick's head. Spick, however, managed to prop him off with a good straight left. In the second round Feast fought his man to the ropes, banging away with both hands. Spick got away after getting in a right hook on the jaw. Feast was told to stop talking during this round. The third round opened with Feast scoring with left and right and a good right on the ribs driving Spick to the ropes where he received Feast's right on the mark with an ejaculated "gorblimey." Spick then got home a right swing on Feast's ear and following up got in a stinging left on the point, Feast going to the boards for two or three secs. Feast was awarded an excellent fight on points.

REGIMENTAL: 10ST; PTE BLACKHAM, 1ST S. F. BEAT PTE. BENTLEY, 1ST S. F.

Both men were cautious at first Blackham scoring first with a left lead, Bentley retaliating with a right hook to the jaw. The second round opened with Bentley getting home a good right on Blackham's ribs. Things were beginning to liven up when Bentley hurt his wrist and was forced to retire, giving the fight to Blackham.

REGIMENTAL 9ST: LCE CPL. WILSON, 1ST S. F. BEAT LCE. CPL. DUNKERLEY, 1ST S. F.

Dunkerley led off with a left lead to the point Wilson countering with a right on the ear. In the in-fighting Dunkerley got home an upper cut following with a right swing on Wilson's ear. Wilson straightened out his left and Dunkerley putting his face in the way cooled down a little. In the second round Dunkerley got the worst of the in-fighting, Wilson punching him all round the ring. Wilson started the third round with a right and left on the head, and with a terrific jab with the right just missed the mark. Dunkerley fought well and opened Wilson's eye with a well directed left. Wilson won on points.

REGIMENTAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS: LCE. CPL. TAYLOR, 1ST S. F. BEAT LCE. CPL. DUNN, 1ST S. F.

This was a very tame affair in the first round, neither doing any damage. Dunn started well in the second round with a good left lead and following up rather wildly was warned for hitting low. Dunn then drove his right to the ribs but was propped of by a straight left. Taylor scoring frequently with left leads got ahead on points in this round. On being told to fight and not spor Taylor opened the third round with a terrific right swing on Dunn's ear which made him stagger, then following up with a similar blow knocked Dunn clean out.

BOYS CLASS A: BOY CRUMP, 1ST S. F. BEAT BOY TIPPET, 1ST S. F.

Crump was easily the better and knocked Tippet out with a right, left and right to the head followed with a right to the point.

CHALLENGE MATCH: CADET MICHAEL, B. V. R. BEAT VOL. HALLIBURN, B. V. R.

The first round opened with Michael scoring with left and right on the head, and getting home a good right swing sent Halliburn to the boards. A few second later Michael sent in a stinging right to the jaw knocking Halliburn through the ropes. The second round was rather uninteresting Michael scoring repeatedly with lefts and rights to the head. Halliburn showed up better in the third round and got home several good blows on Michael's face and ribs. He was quite out-classed by Michael who won easily on points.

FIVE ROUND CONTEST: RIFLEMAN HUTCHINSON R. I. R. *v.* LCE. CPL. RANDALL MIDDLESEX REGT.

A DRAW.

FIRST ROUND.

Randall led with his right to the ribs and in the mix up that followed Randall punched away at Hutchinson's head whilst the latter pounded away at Randall's ribs. Hutchinson got home a couple of good blows on the ribs but did no damage.

SECOND ROUND.

Randall again opened the round with a right to the ribs, following up with a half arm jab on the jaw, Hutchinson returning with a right swing on the head which must have made Randall see stars in clusters.

THIRD ROUND.

This round opened with a general mix up, Hutchinson again taking all Randall could give him on the face and head, contenting himself with banging away at his opponent's ribs. Randall sent Hutchinson staggering with a right swing on the ear. Hutchinson returned the blow trying hard for a knock out.

FOURTH ROUND.

Hutchinson led with a left to the jaw and following up with another left lead drove Randall to the ropes, where they both mixed things, a fine ding dong struggle ensuing. Randall got away with a good right and was having much the better of the infighting on the call of time.

FIFTH ROUND.

Hutchinson started off with a stinging right to the jaw, and in the mix up stopped all Randall's blows by putting his head in the way. He tried hard to find the mark but failed. Randall driving him away with a right hook on the ear. The judges disagreeing the referee gave his decision as a draw.

REGIMENTAL 10ST. 7LB. SGT. ADKIN, 1ST S. F. BEAT PTE. DUNN, 1ST S. F.

This fight opened quietly Adkin leading for the point, but Dunn ducking received the blow on his ear, Adkin then scored with a left and right on the head. In the early part of the second round exchanges were fairly even, Dunn warming up got home with a beauty on the mouth. Adkin scored again with a left lead and Dunn using the same punch continually pushed Adkin's head back by plugging him on the jaw.

The third round was rather uninteresting both men appearing to be worn out, exchanges being fairly even the referee ordered an extra round. There was a general mix up in the extra round Adkin getting the best of matters to scoring with left and right swings to the head, and several straight lefts to the point. Adkin was awarded the fight on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA 10ST 7LBS.: PTE. SLY, MIDDX REGT. BEAT PTE. PEDUZZI, ROYAL N. LANCS REGT.

Peduzzi opened the first round with a left lead to the jaw. Sly scoring with a nice right on the ribs. Peduzzi leading again with the left Sly ducked and got home a right half arm jab on the jaw sending Peduzzi to the boards.

Sly opened the second round with a left lead but Peduzzi propped him off well and in the subsequent mix up Sly scored with half hooks on the jaw, and several rights on the ribs. Peduzzi slipped and dodged about but failed to get away from Sly, who sent in several rib-bangers that made his opponent gasp. Sly was warned towards the end of this round for hitting low. Sly was easily the best man in the third round punching away with great effect both at the head and ribs. Getting a little careless he received a right and left on the jaw. He then sailed into Peduzzi and scored with a left on the mark and then one to the jaw, but failed to out his man. His favourite blow was a left to the mark which, although not always getting there, left the marks on Peduzzi's ribs. Sly was a winner from the start and it was rather surprising that he failed to knock his man out. He was however an easy winner on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA 8ST. 7LBS. PTE. BURNS, ROYAL N. LANCS REGT. BEAT PTE. FEAST 1ST S. F.

Feast led with his left but Burns propped him off countering with the right, following up with a good one on the mouth, Feast scoring with a right to the ribs. Burns, in the second round found Feast's nose with a stinging left. Feast then went in to mix things, but Burns sent him staggering back with a right hook on the jaw. In the third round Burns came up quite fresh, Feast being rather blown having fought earlier in the evening. Feast continually rushed at Burns but failed to get home and getting a terrific right hook on to the jaw went to the boards and was counted out.

NOVICES: 9ST. 4LB. PTE. CLARKE 1ST S. F. BEAT PTE. MURFITT 1ST S. F.

In the first round Clarke had the best of matters getting in a good left and right on Murfitt's head. Murfitt got home once or twice on his opponents head but his blows lacked sting. He was nothing like the hurricane fighter that he was on Tuesday night.

In the second round Murfitt put his shoulder out and had to retire.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP: VOL. KUBES B. V. A. BEAT VOL. LA TOUCH G. I. P. R. V.

The first round opened with Kubes waltzing round his opponent and planting blows whereever he wished, Le Touche smilingly waiting a chance to knock his man out. That chance however, never came.

Kubes had the best of matters again in the second round and kept piling up the points. La Touche started to fight in the third round and got home with a right on Kubes' ear, about the only blow he got really home. Kubes evidently was enjoying himself and spent most of the third round in ducking under La Touche's terrific right swings. La Touche continued to beat the air until time was called when Kubes was awarded the fight on points.

FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. (1): R. A. T. A. (0.)

Last Saturday on the Cooperage the Royal Army Temperance Association played the Y .M. C. A. in a friendly football match which resulted in a lucky win for the Y. M. C. A. by the small margin of a goal to nil. In the opening stages of the game the Y. M. C. A. effected a speedy run and were soon in the vicinity of their neighbours' goal where after a slight tussle a fortunate shot opened the score owing to the carelessness of the R. A. T. A. goalkeeper who was not awake for the occasion. Though losers at the end, the R. A. T. A. were undoubtedly the better team and showed their superiority by immediately breaking away and keeping up a hot pressure on their opponents' goal. This continued onslaught puzzled the defenders who could only meet the attack by giving a number of free kicks. Again and again did the R. A. T. A. bear down on the Y. M. C. A. goal but each time with indifferent success. Both teams became energised and dashed into the fray remarkably well. The military forwards were surpassing themselves and in a wonderful fashion and nonplussed their adversaries' backs with their neat passes and skilful play. The Y. M. C. A. too, had their share of pressing and their defence did not allow much liberty. The military were determined to equalise and continued the assault with dogged perseverance but the Y. M. C. A. were irresistible and rose to the occasion each time foiling all their opponents' endeavours. They retained the lead to the end and ran out victors of an interesting and on the whole evenly-contested game by a goal to nil.

BOXING AT RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 25.

In the boxing tournament last night at the Jubilee Hall, Bill Fisher, the champion of Calcutta, was beaten on points in a ten-round contest by Bob Jellicoe, the champion of Burma. It was not much of a show, for Fisher was disappointed and Jellicoe was not what he used to be. This was followed by a contest between Fairman R. M. F., ex-bantam champion of India vs. Chequer, East Surreys, Shwebo, the bantam champion of Burma. This was a far more interesting game and Fairman won on points.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE SHOOT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 24.

In the observances of the Empire Day the Binning Shield Rifle competition was fired for by the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to-day, 19 members taking part. The best eight scores totalled 268 points at 200 yards, 261 at 500 yards and 242 at 600 yards, grand total 771. The best individual score of 99 was made by Sergeant Major Moring.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood left the Viceregal Lodge to-day owing to the postponement of the final of the Beresford Polo Tournament to Friday 6th June. The "At Home" for which invitations have been issued by the members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff, will be likewise postponed to that date.

GOLF NOTES.

The Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club has lately been devoting considerable attention to the revision of the local rules. It is extraordinary how ignorant the average golfer is of the rules of golf and it would be well if all would study the revised local rules and make themselves acquainted with the various penalties laid down for infringing them.

The following are some of the alterations made, the words in italic being the alteration.

1. A ball lying on any carefully prepared cricket pitch or green must be lifted and may be placed without penalty on the course at any spot within two club lengths of *that side of the cricket pitch or green nearest to which the ball lay*, but not nearer the hole.

2. If a ball lie with two club lengths of a screen bunker, it may, under penalty of one stroke, be lifted and dropped any distance *on that side of the screen which is further from the hole which is being played, keeping the spot where the ball lay between the player and the hole.* The player, however, may, if he so desires, play it where it lies, but if in so doing he touch the screen or its supporters with his body or his club while addressing the ball or during any part of the stroke he shall incur the penalty of one stroke.

3. A ball lying inside any fence round any tree or a tethering post *or among the roots of any tree* or inside or within a club's length of any conservancy cart or box *or any hurdle, target or on any heap of stones or building material* may be lifted and dropped at any spot clear of but not more than two club lengths from the obstruction, and not nearer the hole, under penalty of one stroke

4. Out of bounds. A ball played into any inhabited enclosure or bungalow compound or into the Gymkhana building or enclosure, or on to and remaining on the roof of the Mud-Sports shelter shall be considered "out of bounds."

A ball on to or across any road shall be considered "out of bounds." For the purpose of this rule the railings shall be the boundary of the Esplanade Road *and the roads East and West of the Oval*, and elsewhere the edge, kerbstone *or the edge of the metalling* on the maidan side of any road shall be the boundary. *The two roads leading from the Maidan into Marine Lines are "out of bounds." If a ball lie out of bounds the player shall play his next stroke, with the addition of a penalty stroke, as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played. If the ball was played from the teeing ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke; in every other case the ball shall be dropped.*

Another matter that is brought to the notice of local players is that the right of starting from the first tee is entirely governed by the time sheet. On certain days in the week a time sheet is put up in the Gymkhana two days before the appointed day and any one, who has his name entered for a specific time can claim to start at that time and players in club competitions can have no precedence over players in private matches. It is well that this rule has been made clear as there have at times been some heated discussions on the subject. On all occasions when there is no time sheet and subject to the rule that players in club matches and competitions shall always have precedence over players in private matches, the right of starting shall accrue to players according to the order in which their names are written on the slate provided for the purpose.

A new innovation which has been sanctioned by the local Golf Committee is the playing of four ball foursomes after 8-30 a.m. This has been the subject of some comment by local golfers as it is thought that the course is already too congested and that four ball foursomes are likely to impede the progress of those playing behind. So long as such matches keep their place on the green there cannot be much inconvenience. If however they should not do so, those coming behind can always ask to be allowed to go through.

How often does one hear a golfer say "I'm sure I kept my eye on the ball" and he has made a bad shot. He thinks he has kept his eye on the ball and has probably missed his stroke through thinking too much about keeping his eye glued to the ball. It is not so much the keeping of the eye on the ball as the concentrating of the mind on the stroke about to be played. In playing a golf stroke the head is undoubtedly one of the most important parts of the part. For it is absolutely necessary to keep it still and not look up before the shot is made. A young player will do well to remember that one of the things to instil into his mind is to keep his head perfectly still. All sorts of devices have been invented in order to accomplish this but it will come naturally if once the habit of concentrating the mind on the stroke is accomplished.

It is a matter for consideration whether the new "out of bounds" rule, the penalty for which is the loss of a stroke and distance, which has been adopted by the Royal Bombay Golf Club, is not a little too severe. Of course, it may be argued that it is the same for everybody but there is no getting away from the fact that in match play it practically means the loss of the hole. To my mind this new rule takes away any chance a player may have had of securing the hole in just one stroke more had he not come out of bounds. The risk of going out of bounds on the Bmbay course at four out of the nine holes is great and I think the punishment is rather too severe.

Under this rule the player's chances of winning the hole are altogether taken away. Under the old rule how often has one played safe, thinking your opponent, having gone out of bounds could not win one hole, when to your surprise he makes two beautiful shots and gives you a hard task to secure a half. Such a thing is almost impossible under the rule now adopted.

The Southern qualifying round in connection with the match play foursome Tournament for £350 in prizes presented by the "Sphere and Tatler" was played off during mail week. So large was the entry that the players were divided into two sections, 68 playing at Fulwell and a similar number at Durham, the twelve leaders in each division to qualify for the final. Those who were successful at Fulwell were, E. Ray, R. Jones, P. J. Gandin, A. J. Miles, A. Herd, J. Gassiat, P. E. Taylor, H. Naylor, R. G. Wilson and J. H. Taylor. Six players among whom was G. Duncan tied for the last two places and will play off.

The following qualified at Durham, H. Varden, J. B. Battey, J. Braid, S. Ball, J. Taylor, C. H. Mayo, W. H. Home, J. Sidey, G. Cawkwell, E. Jones and J. White. While Bradberr, Ayton and Cotlin tied for the twelth place.

The final was to be decided at Deal on May 20, 21, 22.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Derbyshire beat Warwickshire, at Derby, by seven wickets.

Kent beat Leicestershire, at Leicester, by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Marylebone, at Lords, by 208 runs.

LONDON, May 24.

Northants beat Lancs, at Northampton, by four wickets.

Notts beat Sussex, at Nottingham, by 35 runs.

Yorkshire beat Worcestershire at Worcester by six wickets.

LONDON, May 24.

Oxford beat the M. C. C. at Oxford by an innings and 41 runs.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ENGLISH TEAM'S SPLENDID WIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 24.

The British polo team, consisting of Captains Cheape, Ritson, Edwards and Lockett, defeated an American team composed of Messrs. Phipp, Ramsay, Stoddard and the English player Freake, by 10½ goals to one half.

The unusual cleverness of the Englishmen was commented upon, and their aggressive mallet work and superb horsemanship were much admired. This victory over one of the strongest teams they have yet met is regarded as indicating that the defenders will have no task in retaining the cup.

An amusing feature of Preston North End's opening match for their Continental tour at Amsterdam was that the referee conducted the game from the touch-line, the explanation given being that he was afraid of being hit by the ball. In the first half Amsterdam played good football and scored twice. In the second half, however, North End monopolised matters and scored through Halliwell (3), Swarbrick, Pinch, Holdsworth, and Dawson, thus winning by 7 goals to 2.

The American Latin Quarter (Paris) baseball team has received two challenges to play games with British teams, one of them the Rhodes Scholars' nine at Oxford University. The Paris players probably will go to London soon to defend their colours against one or both of the challenges (says the "New York Herald").

An amusing mixture of metaphor by Lord Curzon in his speech to the Primrose League last week is recorded. Lord Curzon said: "The Ship of State is slowly careering towards the edge of the precipice, and the brink over which it will go unless it is stopped is civil war, and the pit into which it will fall is the pit if fratricidal strife."

Scottish forests are reported to be overstocked with deer, which are estimated to number about 25,000, and it is contended that they must be reduced to prevent the spread of disease.

Prominent figures in Society and politics are to take part in the Restoration Pageant, which will be the feature of the forthcoming Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia.

CURRENT TOPICS IN MADRAS.

THE HARBOUR.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 23.

I accidentally stumbled upon the aftermath of a Trades Association Meeting the other day, and found the members discussing the iniquities of the Port Trust and the delays that took place in the Harbour, despite Sir Francis Spring's boast that, given time, he would make Madras Harbour the "quickest" in the East. I was gravely assured that it took a firm much longer now to clear goods, when practically every facility was provided, than it did in the old days, when practically everything—imports and exports—were tumbled higgledy-puggledy into the old Customs warehouse and importers and shippers had to scramble for their goods and cargo. I am quite certain that my informants meant every word that they said; but on the face of it, their complaint is exaggerated, or if there is any fault to find, it cannot be with the Port Trust, but with those Agencies employed to clear the goods, whoever they may be. It is hardly likely that what Sir Francis Spring gives with one hand in the shape of quick discharge from the ships, speedy landing into commodious well-arranged import sheds, he would take away with the other by allowing the Harbour authorities to impede the delivery to the consignees. More than a year ago, Sir Francis Spring thus described his policy in this matter in a paper on the remodelling and equipment of the Madras Harbour which was read at an annual meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers:

Several times in the last five or six years the Port Trust has deliberately abandoned the handling of certain classes of cargo, always for adequate reasons, such as that appliances or accommodation had been provided which enabled the Agents of steamers to deal direct with consignees or consignors without prejudice to the interests of others, or else because it had become clear that, for some reason, the work could be done better by the steamer-agents themselves than by the Trust.

It is very evident in all that has been done in the last few years and all that is being done now by providing wharves and warehouses, the Port Trust and its Engineer-Chairman have been doing all they can to render the harbour less of a "sticking place" for goods and cargo than it used to be. For most kinds of cargo the intervention of the Port Trust was necessary as long as there were practically no conveniences and appliances on the foreshore; but now that all these have been provided "it is felt that, save in exceptional circumstances, it is better for trade in general that a second bailee should not push himself in between the merchant and the first bailee".

LEVEL CROSSINGS IN MADRAS.

I am glad to see from the proceedings of the last Corporation Meeting that the Government of India are now moving in the matter of providing over or under bridges at the numerous level crossings in Madras. These have been an intolerable nuisance for years, the South Indian Railway being the worst offenders in the matter. There are no less than six level crossings in the length of line between the Central Station at Egmore and the Harbour station, at all of which, but especially at those in the area of the business portion of the town, the obstruction to traffic during the busiest portion of the day is great. This portion of the line was made for construction work in connection with the Harbour many years ago. The Railway then undertook to run what were called "Office trains", which were a great convenience to men working in George town. For a long time only four office trains were run, two in the morning and two in the evening. Now, however, there is a service of trains all day long, and it is scarcely possible to arrive at these crossings at any hour of the day without finding them closed to allow of the passing of a train to or from the Beach. With motor cars, motor cycles, horse carriages and pedestrians "hung up" for considerable periods at a crossing like that at the Esplanade, the nuisance becomes a danger. Public opinion has pronounced emphatically against the continuance of this state of things on more than one occasion recently, but apparently without effect. A Commission of Government, Corporation and Railway Officials reported on the matter a year or two ago, and if the recommendations then made had been carried out, some relief would have been afforded; but the South Indian Railway Board at Home took up a *non possumus* attitude and things continued as they were. Now the matter has evidently attracted the attention of the Government of India, who have addressed the Corporation on the subject enquiring whether it is prepared to pay the whole or such portion of the cost of the over or under-bridges at certain crossings as may be considered equitable by the Government of India. The Corporation have replied in the affirmative, so we may hope that in course of time a remedy will be found for the state of things complained of.

THE MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

The President and Health Officer of the Corporation still continue to be harried regarding the exceedingly malarious condition of certain portions of North Madras. I see that a case has been launched against the President of the Corporation, under the Municipal Act, demanding the abatement of the nuisance and the danger to health caused by the Tondiarpet sewage farm and the open channel leading to it, and the Magistrate has ordered a notice to issue to the President of the Corporation returnable on the 26th instant. This case has been brought under the Municipal Act which I presume provides the proper procedure to be followed in case the Corporation are to blame. We are not likely, therefore, to have the contretemps that occurred in Calcutta many years ago, when a citizen prosecuted the Chairman of the Corporation under the Criminal Procedure Code for causing a nuisance by having a bustee tank filled with street refuse. The case was committed to the Sessions but when it came on there, the late Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General, appeared and entered a *nolle prosequi* on the ground that legally the Corporation had not "a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned," and that if Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, had been found guilty, it would have been impossible to punish him for acts done in a corporate capacity.

Meanwhile the campaign against malaria is proceding apace. I don't know what success has attended the Government's scheme of medical relief to the residents in the affected parts of the town by means of doctors, nurses, etc. I know, however, that the Municipality is very very active just now in filling up all disused wells and calling upon the owners or occupiers of houses with wells that are still being used for irrigation purposes to protect them by introducing into them a supply of the various kinds of larvæ-eating fishes obtainable in Madras, and also to keep them free from weeds. Many of the huge "compounds" in the residential quarters in Madras have two or more wells which have fallen into disuse since the piped water supply was introduced, and these are now being filled up by the Municipality after the tenant or owner of the house has been given due notice.

Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., who has had a very strenuous time since he took up the Presidentship of the Corporation, in which he has acquitted himself admirably, is shortly going on leave for about three months. His place will be taken by Mr. A. S. G. Campbell, C.I.E., the Collector of Chittoor, who was Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Lawley during his term of Governorship.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

There is a probability, I understand, of His Excellency The Viceroy paying a visit to South India next cold weather. It has already been more or less authoritatively announced that His Excellency will visit Hyderabad, and in the days of pre-Curzon regime this always meant a visit to South India. This, I take it, is at the bottom of the report above mentioned. At any rate, Lord Pentland can be trusted to make sure on the point by formally inviting Lord Hardinge to extend his tour further southward.

CRY LESS OF PUTRID FISH.

That cricket does arouse interest has been proved by the length and diversity of the discussion throughout the winter. But if cricket does not appeal to the country, how comes it that the total receipts for matches at Kennington Oval last summer—with all its wet—were £10,214? A mere game which can bring over £10,000 from the pockets of the people cannot be moribund. Surrey had a revenue of £17,000 in 1912, and a profit of £586 after paying W. C. Smith £910 for his benefit.

Then again there were 211,389 visitors to Lord's ground in 1912, an increase of 44,764 compared with 1911. The Oxford and Cambridge University match realised £1,000 in gate money, and the Eton and Harrow match £2,157. In face of these figures how idle it seems to assert that the summer game has lost its magnetic force. All that is required is less crying of putrid fish, more faith in the public, and some concession to the popular taste in the way of real competition.—*Athletic News.*

The "Jasohar" of Jessore says that a panic has seized the inhabitants of the villages within the jurisdiction of the Kotwali thana of Jessore as the names of all the strong-built young men residing in these localities are reported to have been sent up to the police by the rural Chaukidars and Daffadars.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Majumdar who, according to a New York correspondent of the "Standard," has been admitted as a citizen of the United States, belongs to East Bengal. He went to America some ten years ago, to learn some industry or other.

Mr. Dudley Myers' tour on behalf of the European Defence Association was productive of excellent results in the United Provinces which now muster a band of over two hundred members.

Sir James and Lady Meston will pay a visit to Simla about the 22nd June and will be guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	"	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

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31st July	"	52,35,000
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT.—At Sherringham, Norfolk, on 14th May, 1913, the wife of W. G. Barnett, of a son.

SMART.—May 13th, at Poona, the wife of W. W. Smart, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

WHITE.—May 6th, at the Gables Hotel, Mashobra, Simla, the wife of Sidney W. White, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADAM-HEATON.—On the 1st May, at St. Stephen's Church, Canterbury, Lieutenant Lionel Stuart Moncrieff Adam, R.N., youngest son of the late James Adam, M.D., and of Mrs. Adam, Malling Place, Kent, to Gladys, the younger daughter of Mr. Justice Heaton I.C.S., of Bombay.

DEATH

GROVE.—On the 15th May, at Wooligooly, Suntikoppa, Coorg, Caroline Grove, widow of Robert Welsh Grove, late of Coonoor, Nilgiris, and youngest daughter of the late Major Woodward, 32nd M.I., in her 75th year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

Tuesday, May 27.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Short Causes and other urgent work.

Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, May 28.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Thursday, May 29.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Urgent Criminal work.

Friday, May 30.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m. at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Last Day for receiving nominations to fill vacancy in the Fort Ward on the Bombay Corporation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
May 26th 1913.

A GERMAN ON INDIA.

Dr. Georg Wegener, a German gentleman, who accompanied the Crown Prince of Germany on his Indian tour in 1910-11, afterwards described his impressions in a paper read before the Geographical Society of Berlin in June 1911. His views on Indian Politics and the general conditions of the country are not particularly important and they are not of supreme interest. They came in for some notice at the time of their delivery, because Dr. Wegener, in the course of his remarks, attributed certain statements to Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, which that gentleman promptly repudiated. They have now, however, after a lapse of nearly two years been reproduced in an English translation in the pages of the "Nineteenth Century and After," a journal which is not always very happy or discriminating in the discretion it exercises in the matter it admits to its pages on the subject of India, but which is, none the less, able to give a sort of a cachet to such contributions, by reason of its standing and reputation. It is difficult to understand with what object the "Nineteenth Century," at this stage, publishes this German gentleman's ill-informed views and ignorant deductions, but it is time that a protest were made against the reckless way in which responsible magazines and daily papers in England publish matter, which in its tone must be highly offensive to the people of this country, and which tends to aggravate racial feelings, and to create a feeling that Englishmen, in their dealings with India, are more amenable to the sentiment of colour prejudice than to the Imperial sentiment which should range them in all matters on the side of their fellow-Indian subjects. That there is such a class among the British here and at Home need not be denied, but we believe that we are right in saying that the average Englishman would strongly resent the suggestion of Dr. Wegener, that there is need for him to range himself alongside the German in antagonism to the peoples of India, in order that "all white nations may stand united if victory is to be on their side" in the struggle in Asia, which Dr. Wegener's distorted view enables him to foresee. The English are quite ready to take care of themselves in India, and, though there may be sectional and underground sedition and consequent violence to deal with, they will stand or fall in the future by the record of their achievements, and trust to that record, which they believe in the sum to be a good one, to justify them in the eyes of the vast mass of the people of the country—both the educated classes and the "voiceless millions." Poor Dr. Wegener sees nothing in the future but a struggle for supremacy between the white and coloured races. "India" he writes "is that part of the earth where the supremacy of the white race over the coloured is most evident. Should the Asiatics succeed in destroying the British sovereignty, the position of the whole white race on the globe, our own not excepted, would suffer a fatal blow. This would be felt not only in our colonies, but everywhere; wherever our merchants, engineers, men of enterprise and others wish to take the lead among coloured races." Therefore Dr. Wegener appeals to his fellow-countrymen not to entertain the unholy desire that British rule in India should come to an end. It is to be regarded as a guarantee of German security in her colonies and German supremacy in trade with the Asiatic peoples. Dr. Wegener, we think, may relieve his mind on this score. The safety of British Sovereignty in India, is assured for a period sufficiently long to remove the question of the possibility of its fall from the range of public discussion, though, perhaps, even Dr. Wegener may live long enough to see a much wider development of those representative institutions, which he seems to regard with some misgiving—though the safety of Germany's colonies might be better guaranteed by an imitation of British methods in this respect.

We have said that the publication of Dr. Wegener's paper in an English journal of repute is a mischievous publication, and we have indicated above one particular respect in which this is so. But it is also mischievous because it conveys the most misleading impressions as to the political conditions of the country, and the form of the Government and administration. His views seem to have been formed largely as a result of conversations with a certain well-known type of bureaucrat,—who has not failed as usual to convey a deep impression of "the self-sacrifice that goes to his silent performance of duty," and his integrity and devotion, etc.,—and a perusal of the more misleading portions of Sir Valentine Chirol's book. Thus we are told that one reason why it has been possible for England to establish her supremacy in India is

The clever application of the principle 'Divide et impera,' the same principle by which the ancient Romans built up their world-empire on the same slight foundation. The English have a great gift—an instinct, in fact, gained by long experience—for playing off the different peoples, the one against the other, peoples against peoples, religion against religion, caste against caste, prince against prince.

This may be the principle which some bureaucrats would like to apply, and have spasmodically stolen the opportunity to apply, but it has never succeeded, has always, on the contrary, been productive of immediate grave troubles, and is utterly at variance with the avowed sentiment and principles of the British administration of the country. Again we are gravely assured that the Viceroy "has the power of a dictator," and though, indeed, he has an executive Council, "its members are merely legal and financial secretaries"; and, further, that the severance of the military command in India from the authority of the Viceroy was the cause of the resignation of Lord Curzon. This appalling ignorance is typical of a large part of the impressions of Dr. Wegener. What is even more mischievous, and the more to be resented in its publication in the "Nineteenth Century," however, is the offensive tone in which Dr. Wegener writes of the educated classes among Indians. Enough has been written in the past by unthinking and superficial observers among irresponsible English writers in derogation of Bengali "babblers" and "unwarlike weaklings," to produce a vast amount of mischief, and much of the discontent of to-day is due to the freedom and lack of good taste and responsibility with which a certain class of Englishman writes about his Indian fellow subjects; nothing could be more ill-advised, therefore, than that the repetition of this sort of stuff by a German writer should be translated into English for Englishmen and Indians to read. It should have been allowed to rest in the comparative obscurity of the German tongue.

In a postscript which Dr. Wegener now adds to the article, in order to bring himself up-to-date, he fails to make any acknowledgment of Mr. Banerjea's repudiation,—an unfortunate example of controversial honesty,—and takes upon himself to criticise the changes carried out on the occasion of the Durbar, especially that of the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. It is characteristic of his methods that he appears to be quite ignorant of the spirit in which those changes have been received, and the effect they have created. In fact his want of information is so remarkable as to make his grave prophecies of early disaster merely ludicrous, and only their appearance in the "Nineteenth Century" has made them worthy of comment.

THE THREE-POUND TAX.

Reuter sends a meagre and misleading version of a debate in the Union Assembly relating to the three-pound tax levied on Indians in Natal. General Smuts is reported to have said that he was now discussing the question of policy with the Natal members, and that, if the policy were not pressed, there would be little difficulty, as the proceeds of the tax were unimportant. Then the Opposition expressed surprise, as they had believed that the abolition of the tax had been conceded in deference to the Imperial Government. This, however, General Smuts denied. What it all means is difficult to understand. Presumably, General Smuts is prepared to give up the three-pound tax levied in Natal on Indian males above sixteen and females above thirteen years of age. This is the "policy" of the tax, and if the Natal members agree on the question of policy, the Union Government will not object on the score of loss of revenue! It is, by the way, a quaint thing for General Smuts to say that the poll tax was levied for purposes of revenue. However, the main fact is that General Smuts now denies that he ever conceded to Indian sentiment that this tax should be remitted. It is difficult to write with patience of the apology for this miserable tax attempted to be set up by General Smuts. As is well known, the tax was originally imposed on ex-indentured coolies and their dependents, and its manifest intention was to discourage these coolies from remaining in Natal after the expiry of their period of indenture, or encourage them to re-indenture themselves. That is to say, it was a measure intended to prevent the unrestricted influx of Indians into Natal. Now, the whole scheme of the Immigration Bill on the legislative anvil is to prevent unrestricted future immigration, and to grant what are supposed to be fair rights of domicile to old immigrants. That being so, there is no sense whatever in retaining the iniquitous three pound tax in Natal. The policy of which it was the outcome has achieved its purpose in another way. It suits General Smut's purpose now to say that there was no understanding as to the abolition of this tax. Mr. Gokhale used words at Pretoria in a public speech which conveyed quite a different impression. The exact words he used were:

I discussed this subject with a large number of persons in Natal, and I did not find a single individual to justify or support it. And it was a pleasure to me to find that even those who had, two years ago, strongly upheld the impost, are now agreed that it should be abolished altogether. I may state that strong representations in this matter were made by me to the Government to-day, and I have every reason to believe that the matter will receive the early and sympathetic attention of the Ministers.

Anyhow, General Smuts has said what he has said. It is true that there was no written pledge. Mr. Gokhale appears to have made a tactical error in not extracting one: the Boer placeman was too slim for the Indian statesman! The most charitable construction that can be placed on General Smut's *volte face* is that the exigencies of the parliamentary situation created by the Hertzog animosity and the strong anti-Indian attitude of the Free Staters have compelled the Ministry to go back upon their plighted word. At any rate, "Indian Opinion," the local organ of the Natal Indians, anticipates that Mr. Gokhale will have his say in England "on the gross manner of the betrayal of his own and the Indian community's hopes" in this matter.

THE TURKISH SOLDIER.

It is by no means surprising to hear that Lord Kitchener has paid a remarkable tribute to the Turkish soldier, though the relevance of his interpolation of these remarks in his annual report on the Administration of Egypt is not quite clear. Lord Kitchener rightly says that defective military arrangemens appear to have been responsible for the breakdown of one of the finest fighting armies in the world. Emphatic testimony to the real causes of the Turkish defeat is contained in an article in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review," by Mr. Lancelot Lawton, based largely on the personal experiences of Field-Martial von der Goltz, from 1883 to 1895, and of Lieut.-General Imhoff who under Field-Marshall Goltz, reorganised the artillery. As Mr. Lawton maintains, the opinions of these distinguished generals, whose duties brought them into close contact with Turkish military conditions, are entitled to the most respectful consideration. It is true that this expert testimony is given with a view to repel the anti-German utterances in a section of the European press, which made it appear that the Turkish defeat was almost entirely due to the defective German artillery. The controversy turned for a time on the respective merit of French and German artillery and on the superiority of the former in trajectory and range. The real truth, as Imhoff Pasha maintains, is that the best weapons are of no avail when handled by inexperienced soldiers.

A beginner in music cannot immediately, even with the best and most expensive piano, execute difficult passages and studies. Conscientious practice and fingering exercise are essential. And so in the Turkish artillery, it was this very factor of diligent preparation that was absent.

Field-Marshal Goltz gravely repels the charges of decay, rottenness and so on brought against the Turkish Army. He gives a plain, unvarnished account of an army that had none of the necessary training for the recent war. Abdul Hamid habitually distrusted his soldiers. So much was this the case that, not only were the troops deprived of rifle practice, but even drill exercise in large companies and blank-fire practice were prohibited. Later, there were only three years (since 1909) during which serious reorgnisation was in progress; and obviously that was too short a period. The Turkish Army that the Balkan Allies vanquished was an army of recruits, deficient in officers and lacking in every quality that fits an army to take the offensive against a numerically superior force. Imhoff Pasha's indictment of the Turkish Army is thorough-going. There was, as we have seen, no serious training possible under the Hamidian regime: under the Young Turk, a beginning was made, but what with personal and political differences, local disturbances in Albania, Syria and Arabia, not to speak of the war in Tripoli, the task of organisation and training was rendered impossible.

The lesson of the Balkan War as Lord Roberts insists, is that a nation which lacks the preparatory training for war is destined to suffer defeat.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

"Monthly Notes on Tariff Reform" is the official organ of the Tariff Reform League. In the latest number occurs the following remarkable statement: "There are two, only two, courses open as regards India's future fiscal policy." These, we are told, are:

She must either be permitted to set up a frankly protective system, devised solely with regard to her own interests and inimical to the interests of British industries, in Lancashire particularly, or she must fall into line with the other parts of the Empire in a general scheme of Imperial Preference.

Does a system of Imperial Preference exclude a Protective tariff devised solely in the interests of any part of the Empire? Or is it to be understood that the Colonies, for instance, are going to abandon their Protective Tariffs devised solely in their own interests, if and when Preference comes in? We are tired of asking, but ask we must, why England is to be supposed to be doing the right thing,—why the Colonies are to be supposed to be doing the right thing—if and when they adopt a Preference-cum-Protective system, devised frankly in their respective interests, and why India alone is to be deprived of this right? Even under the system of Preference, India is to prefer others' interests to her own! The "Westminster Gazette" makes the following short comment upon the Tariff Reform League's opinion. "If and when we set up a frankly Protective system in this country, we are, in the interests of Lancashire, to forbid India to follow our example. We believe that this would be quite impossible, for if we did this nothing would or could be more damaging to British rule in India."

A TAXI GRIEVANCE.

We publish in another column a letter from a large number of Taxi cab owners and drivers in Bombay protesting against the injustice which has been done them by the removal of the taxi cab stand from Nooroji Fardonji to Ormiston Road. It was pointed out in our columns at the time this change was made that, while it was calculated to injure these men in the pursuit of their calling, it would not, in any way serve the public interest. Some very strong justification is needed for the abolition of a stand for public vehicles, which has occupied a particular site for a considerable number of years without causing any serious inconvenience or annoyance to the general public, and no evidence has yet been produced to show that such justification exists. On the contrary, it seems quite clear that this removal has been carried out at the instance of those whose private interests it serves, and in the absence of anything that could possibly be described as a public demand. This being so, it is incumbent upon the authorities responsible to reconsider the matter, or, in the alternative, to disclose some adequate reasons for their action. As a matter of public convenience, stands for public vehicles have to be located somewhere, and no doubt they are not a very agreeable feature in any thoroughfare. But since they have to be accommodated, it is preferable, of course, that they should be put in those streets where they can most easily answer the public convenience, and not in thoroughfares of a purely residential character. Judged in this way, there cannot be any question that the move which has been made is an undesirable one. If these taxi cabs were to be moved on every time the proprietors of any particular institution, with other interests to serve, made such a demand, they would in turn possibly occupy every street in Bombay. This shows the absurdity and impropriety of the authorities allowing themselves to be influenced in such a matter by individual complaints. From this point of view, indeed, the matter has a larger public importance than the hardship it inflicts upon a deserving class of men, in that everyone is interested to see that the convenience of the general public is not allowed to be set aside in order to oblige individuals.

DAY BY DAY.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Lord Hardinge Birthday Children's Entertainment Fund.

His Excellency the Viceroy will give a Harrow Dinner at Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday, July 9th Harrovians who would care to attend are requested to submit their names as soon as possible to the A. D. C. in waiting to His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

Colonel Tilney, 17th Lancers, arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Saturday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Their Excellencies attended a dance on Saturday given by the Viceregal Staff on the covered tennis court. Sir Henry, Lady McMahon and Miss McMahon dined at Viceregal Lodge on Sunday night.

The Kaiser's daughter and her husband, Prince Ernest of Cumberland, will start their married life in a "modest villa" in the suburbs of Hanover. There is no apparent reason why the princely couple should play at love in a cottage unless it be to please themselves. The Duke of Cumberland is a very wealthy man, and, living in retirement himself, can well afford a generous allowance to his only surviving son. As to Princess Victoria Luise, it is stated in well-informed quarters that her dot is of quite Imperial proportions.

Information received by the Japanese Consul-General in India states that the Mikado has been suffering since Sunday the 18th instant from a cold which was diagnosed as pneumonia on last Thursday. The temperature on Thursday was as follows: At 7 a.m., 38.1; 10 a.m., 38.4; noon, 39.1; 4 p.m., 39.1. The Imperial patient's condition is, however, announced not to be such as to cause anxiety. Diagnosis at 4 p.m. on Friday showed progress and proper temperature which was at 7 a.m., 38.7; noon, 39.7; 4 p.m., 39.7. On Saturday diagnoses at 7130 a.m. showed 37.3 temperature.

We regret to record the sudden death at Surat, on Tuesday last, of Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Hurjivandas Nanavaty, formerly Finance Minister and Accountant-General, Baroda. What lent additional sadness to the event was that it occurred in the midst of the celebration of the wedding festivities of his grand-children. At the time of his death, the deceased was a managing trustee, appointed by the Gaekwar, for the debentures of the Bombay United Building Co., a Director of the Ahmedabad-Prantaj Railway and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Karoli Ginning Factory.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Saturday there were in Bombay nineteen attacks and twenty-deaths from plague out of a total mortality of 102. The mortality for the same period of last year was 112 and for that in 1911, 80. Three attacks each were reported from the Market and Sion, two each from the Fort, Umarkhadi and Worli and one each from Mandvi, Dongri, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Byculla and 1st Nagpada. There were three deaths from small-pox and one death but no cases of cholera. Out of 1,459 rats caught, thirty-five were found to be plague infected nine of which were found in the Market District.

124 deaths were reported in Bombay during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday. Out of these were 22 attacks and 20 deaths from plague. The total mortality for the same period last year was 101 and that for the year preceding 85. There were 3 attacks from plague in Northern Fort, 2 in Mandvi, 2 in Umarkhadi, 1 in Dongri, two each in Market and Dhobi Talao, 1 each in Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar and Kumbharwada, 2 in Byculla, 1 in Parel and 4 in Worli. There were three attacks (including one case imported from Satara) and one death from small-pox. There was one attack and one death from cholera.

The Sixth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st instant at Epworth Heights, Lonavla. The sessions will be from 8 to 11 a.m. on Friday and Saturday, and 3 to 6 p.m. on Friday. Papers on the following subjects are proposed to be read and discussed at the Conference:—Juvenile Temperance, Drink and Crime, Local Option, Railway Temperance, Work among the masses, How to advance the Temperance Cause. The Conference will be open to the public who are cordially invited to be present.

Yesterday's enquiries showed that the condition of Captain Betts continues to make steady though slow progress. His assailant, the butler, is now considered to be out of danger.

H. H. the Nizam left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Hyderabad by a special train. H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah also left Bombay last night for his capital.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

CULMINATION OF DISCONTENT.

SOCIETY'S DECISION.

SANCTION TO "WITHDRAW LABOUR."

MAILS DELAYED.

TELEGRAPH LINE BLOCKED.

The widespread discontent among the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has at last culminated in the decision to strike.

On Saturday morning the Board of Trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants met and decided to sanction "the withdrawal of labour on the M. and S. M. Railway forthwith and until such time as redress is obtained." This decision was communicated by telegraph to the various centres of the Society by the General Secretary.

There is no definite information as to the extent to which the withdrawal of labour has as yet gone. But information brought in to Victoria Terminus by men on the line seem to show that the strike is well in progress. The incoming Madras Mail has been greatly delayed and the Madras Mail starting to-morrow will leave from Raichur instead of Madras.

In the meanwhile it is reported that the telegraph line to Poona and right up to Raichur is blocked and no messages are coming through.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants held in Bombay on Saturday, it was decided that a strike should be proclaimed amongst the Society's members on the Madras and Southern Mahratta line. The menial staff at Jalarpet, Bowringpet, Bangalore and Katpadi, who, as we stated in our issue of Saturday last, went out on strike a few days ago, are still out.

We reproduce the text of the telegram sent to the Chairman of the Railway Board by the General Secretary A. S. R. S. on Friday, which appeared in our issue of Saturday morning, which read as follows:—

"Officials on M. and S. M. Railway are provoking strike. Men who have had praiseworthy courage of expressing their convictions are being reduced and transferred wholesale. Menial staff at Jalarpet, Bangalore, Bowringpet and Katpadi are already out on strike and remainder of line will follow unless your authority supervenes. Climax expected, and I am directed to wait till to-morrow noon for a reply from you, failing which immediate strike as a last resort will be inevitable. No notice whatever has been taken of Rangaswamy's appeal. Goods traffic congested.—Amalgamate."

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

On Saturday morning a meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the headquarters of the Society at eleven o'clock when the situation was discussed thoroughly, and a reply from the Chairman of the Railway Board was awaited. The meeting did not rise until 4-45 p.m. and, as no answer to their telegram was received, the Trustees came to the following decision, which has been drawn up by the General Secretary.

"The Trustees in special meeting having reconsidered the whole situation on the M. and S. M. Railway in the light of fresh evidence placed before them and having been convinced that the staff appear to have already exhausted all other means of redress, are of opinion that nothing short of a strike would bring about an improvement in the interests of labour. The repeated representations of the members of the M. and S. M. Railway have been systematically ignored and the arbitrary actions of the District officials have been countenanced by the Agent. The Chairman of the Railway Board has not been pleased to vouchsafe even an acknowledgment of any of the many representations which have been made to him. Brakesman Rangaswamy has not been reinstated, and other grievances of the staff have not been redressed, but on the contrary, the actions of the district officials have served to make the situation intolerable. The Trustees therefore hereby sanction the withdrawal of labour on the M. and S. M. Railway forthwith, and until such time as redress is obtained. Monetary support will be granted to strikers in accordance with the recently revised rules."

EMPLOYEES RECEIVE SANCTION.

The General Secretary has telegraphed the order for a strike to the various centres of the Society on the M. & S. M. Railway, and, although at the time of writing there has been no news received as to whether the men have already come out, there is little doubt, we are told, that within the next few hours the working of the M. & S. M. R. system will be seriously affected. The strike will affect the running of all classes of rolling stock from goods trains to mail trains. The Society has taken legal advice as regards the stoppage of mail trains and has been informed that, provided no overt act of obstruction is committed, the strikers are neither liable nor responsible for the carriage of the mails. During the strike on the East Indian Railway in 1908, it is alleged that the Director General of Post Offices telegraphed to one of the strike leaders to the effect that he would be held responsible for the detention of His Britannic Majesty's mails, but this appears to have been unjustified, as the Society's General Secretary has made special enquiries in the matter and has found that the railway which contracts to carry the mails is solely responsible.

The General Secretary further states that although he knows the employees of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to be well satisfied with the conditions of service on their line, the strike will, in all probability, spread to the G. I. P. system if their men are forced to work M. & S. M. stock. The General Secretary is at present attending to any necessary instructions from Bombay by telegram.

POLICE SUPERVISION.

The Trustees of the A. S. R. S. have not been hasty in their decision, and consider that, after the recent cases of the transfer and reduction of men on the M. & S. M. line and the absence of satisfactory redress, there has been no alternative left but a strike. One instance which has especially annoyed the members of the society was the supervision by the police of the A. S. R. S. officials at Jalarpet. Here the Society's officials allege that the police seized their books for two hours. This matter has been put into the hands of Messrs. Short, Bewes and Co., the Society's solicitors in Madras.

The General Secretary is awaiting news from Madras as to the progress of the strike, but says that a few hours will probably be necessary for final organisation.

STRIKE BEGUN.

MADRAS-BOMBAY MAIL DELAYED.

Enquiries made at the Victoria Terminus yesterday showed that there was a strong rumour on the line that the guards, drivers, porters, and pointsmen of the M. S. M. Railway struck work yesterday morning dislocating traffic.

The Madras to Bombay Mail of this morning is expected to arrive very late and to-night the Madras to Bombay Mail is being started from Raichur junction.

Late last night a representative of the "Chronicle" was informed that there was no information as the telegraph line to Poona and right up to Raichur was blocked.

Another report states that at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station last evening there was no little excitement concerning the impending strike among the traffic employees of the Madras and Southern Mahartta Railway. It was the common topic of conversation among drivers, guards ticket-collectors and even station masters. Some asserted with confidence that the strike had already begun at noon yesterday, after the employees of the M. and S. M. had received the telegram from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Mr. Rogers, sanctioning a stoppage of work. Others said that the M. and S. M. men had not yet received instructions from their respective centres, though the men were quite prepared to go on strike as soon as they receive instructions. Another report was that, from private information received in Bombay, it was certain a partial strike had already begun and the men were showing a bold front. Local railwaymen seem to be quite in sympathy with the strikers.

One railway official informed our representative, that it is very difficult to obtain any definite information regarding the strike, as several of the thrqugh wires connecting Bombay, Poona and Raichur are not in working order. At 11-30 no news could be obtained as to the whereabout of 10 up-Madras Mail timed to arrive here this morning at 6-50 a.m.

BANGALORE STRIKE.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, May 25.

The strike of transhipment and other goods porters at the City and Cantonment stations has this evening extended to the pointsmen. The services of a small body of Sappers under a British non-commissioned officer with railway knowledge have been urgently requisitioned and supplied to meet the situation. Several goods trains are held up at certain large stations on the Madras and S. M. line owing to the porters' strike.

ALSACE LORRAINE.

STRINGENCY OF PRESS LAW CONDEMNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

STRASSBURG, May 24.

After a long debate, the Diet passed a unanimous resolution severely condemning the Federal Government's proposals to increase the stringency of the Press law and the law of association in Alsace-Lorriane, with the ostensible object of counteracting the anti-German agitation in the national newspapers. The resolution declared that the Province was capable of resisting Chauvinism by its own strength.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

TURKEY AND THE TREATY.

GREEK KING AT SALONIKA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

A more hopeful feeling exists among the Balkan delegates to-night, owing to indications that Turkish modifications of the peace treaty will not be so far-reaching as was expected.

A delegate informed Reuter's representative that he hoped peace would be signed early next week.

ATHENS, May 23.

King Constantine has gone to Salonika to arrange an extensive neutral zone, with a view to preventing fresh conflicts between the Greek and Bulgarian troops in the future.

SOVEREIGNS IN FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE.

BERLIN, May 25.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says that the simultaneous sojourn of the rulers of Great Britain and Russia in Berlin and their friendly intercourse with the Kaiser, even though politics have played no part in bringing this about, is still remarkable sign that Europe may rely of the progressive and traquil clearing up of Eastern questions and on the Powers doing their utmost to hasten the signature of the Peace preliminaries. The Conference of Ambassadors, says the paper, is unanimously of opinion that the discussion of modifications in such preliminaries would involve further delays.

STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

EIGHTY PASSENGERS RESCUED.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.

The steamer Nevada, flying an American flag but Turkish-owned, struck a mine in the Gulf of Smyrna. Two hundred passengers were on board, of whom a French warship succeeded in rescuing eighty.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, May 25.

Details now received show that the Nevada sank within a minute. The passengers were mostly Turkish refugees. A boat of the French steamer was first on the spot, but it was swamped in the commotion caused by the explosion of the Nevada's boilers. Three persons were drowned. As the accident happened outside a mine-field it appears that some mines are adrift. All navigation has consequently been suspended in the vicinity.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

AT HOME AND IN THE COLONIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Empire Day was observed with enthusiasm on a growing scale. There was everywhere goodly display of Union Jacks, while bells were rung and guns in garrison towns fired salute.

The National Anthem was sung by the school children who paraded in the parks to salute the flag and listen to discourses on the Empire. This evening concerts will be given and there will be fireworks displays and illuminations.

Messages from the Colonies tell of lavish expenditure on the celebration of the Empire Day, which has been observed as a public holiday. Impressive ceremonies have taken place and festivities arranged.

DR. MAWSON'S GREETINGS.

The members of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition have sent a wireless message that the inhabitants of King George Island wish to convey Empire Day greetings to the Colonial Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, telegraphs to the "Times" that "the imposition of more binding ties on several parts of the Empire would be a poor substitute for strong, yet flexible ties of love and duty which call us into the breach in time of danger. If annual Empire Conferences were held, not always in London, we should hear less of Empire dangers."

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

TO BE DEBATED AT THE EIGHTY CLUB.

LONDON, May 24.

Colonel Seely and Lord Roberts have agreed to debate the question of national service at the Eighty Club on June 26th.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

THE PALACE BESIEGED.

STREET SCENES IN BERLIN.

PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

The wedding created intense public interest in Berlin. The vicinity of the Palace was packed all day with an enthusiastic crowd and waves of cheering marked the passage of the automobiles bringing the Royal personages to and fro.

The weather was cool and overcast in the morning, but turned into a fine afternoon for the celebration of the marriage.

A brilliant procession, headed by the bridal pair who were followed by the Emperor with the Duchess of Cumberland, the Empress with the Duke of Cumberland, the Tsar with Queen Mary, King George with the Crown Princess, and other members of the Imperial House, proceeded through the Castle to the Chapel, which was filled by a distinguished company including members of the diplomatic body.

The ceremony was performed here by the Chief Court Chaplain, and was followed by a congratulatory reception and a State banquet.

KING GEORGE CONFERS DECORATIONS.

King George has conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, and Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London.

KING GEORGE AND THE FIRST DRAGOONS.

King George this morning inspected his regiment of the 1st Dragoon Guards on Tempelhofer Feld. Sham fighting followed the usual evolutions.

The King expressed to the Commander his lively satisfaction at the fine appearance of the men and the smart manœuvring.

ROYALTIES AT THE OPERA.

The King and Queen, the German Emperor and Empress and the Tsar were present last night at a gala performance of "Lohengrin", which was the choice of Princess Victoria Luise. The last mentioned, with the bridegroom, occupied the place of honour in the Royal box.

THE TSAR'S GIFTS.

The Tsar has presented to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, a silver casket set with precious stones, while King George has conferred upon Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

CROWDS OUTSIDE THE CASTLE.

BERLIN, May 23.

Crowds wait outside the Castle, the Crown Prince's Palace and the British and Russian Embassies whenever there is a chance of seeing King George, Queen Mary or the Tsar.

Hawkers are doing a thriving trade in little German flags, bearing portraits of the bride and the bridegroom. Some are even trying their luck with Union Jacks.

KING GEORGE AND THE BRITISH COLONY.

This morning the King examined the wedding gifts at the Castle. Afterwards he received at the Embassy a deputation from the British Colony in Berlin, who offered a loyal address. In reply the King said: "By fostering and maintaining kindly relations and a good understanding between yourselves and the people of your adopted home, you will be helping to ensure the peace of the world, the preservation of which is my fervent desire, as it was the chief aim and object of my dear father."

LUNCH AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The King and the Queen afterwards lunched at the Embassy. All the Diplomatic Body, together with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von Jagow and other distinguished personages, were present.

KAISER AND TSAR.

The Kaiser and the Tsar motored to Charlottenburg and lunched with the officers of the Alexander Regiment.

The Tsar, to-day received Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg in audience.

The Tsar has conferred upon Herr von Jagow the Alexander Nevsky Order.

THE STATE BANQUET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

BERLIN, May 25.

The state banquet yesterday evening, like the wedding ceremony, was conducted with a wealth of ancient, traditional ceremonial.

ANCIENT CEREMONIAL.

The Lieutenant-Generals handed the soup from the buffet to the lackeys who passed it to the noble page who surrenders it to Prince Radolin, who served the Kaiser. Wine was similarly served. The Duke of Trachenberg and other great nobles waited in similar manner on the Kaiserin and the bridal pair. There were eleven hundred guests. Tables were laid in the adjoining apartments.

TORCH DANCE.

On rising from the table, the Kaiser gave the signal for the ancient torch dance. The Chief Marshal, Prince Furestenberg, followed by twelve pages carrying lighted torches approached the bridal paid and, bowing, invited them to open the dance. The bridal pair then, behind the torch-bearers, promenaded the room in the manner of the Polonaise. The bride then approached the Kaiser, curtsied, and invited him to be her partner. The bridegroom invited the Kaiserin in a similiar manner to dance. The Bride then gave her hand to the Princes in order and the bridegroom gave his to the Princesses. They then made a tour of the room, the torch-bearers marching at the head of each procession. The festivities ended with the distribution to the guest of pieces of the bride's garter, which was a wide silk band embroidered with the arm of the daughter of the King of Prussia.

THE DRESSES.

The bride's wedding gown was a most costly garment of silver brocade and Silesian lace which it has taken hundreds of girles in the Riesengebirge district months to make.

Queen Mary was attired in cloth of gold resplendent with diamonds among which was especially noticeable a pendant of South African stones.

The Kaiserin wore a dress of magnificent green velvet.

ITALIAN REVERSE IN TRIPOLI.

QUESTION IN THE CHAMBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, May 24.

Replying to a question in the Chamber regarding the reverse to the troops in Tripoli, the Under-Secretary for War admitted that four guns had been lost. They had been, however, rendered useless before being abandoned. He pointed out that in modern tactics it was considered preferable, in spite of ancient prejudices, to abandon a few guns rather than sacrifice human life. It was inadvisable to say at present whether there was any individual responsibility, apart from unforeseen, regrettable incidents which were always occurring in war.

THE MIKADO.

CONDITION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TOKIO, May 23.

The Mikado is suffering from pneumonia.

A bulletin issued at four this afternoon said that the patient's temperature was 103·4.

TOKIO, May 24.

The condition of the Emperor shows general improvement.

RUSSIANS IN MONGOLIA.

ORGANISING A COSSACK BRIGADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.

Seventeen Russian officers are leaving for Mongolia to organise a Cossack brigade with native troops. The establishment is expected ultimately to reach 2,500.

PEACE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

PROPOSED STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN WASHINGTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, May 24.

The Committee in charge of the Peace Centenary celebrations has arranged for the erection of a statue of Queen Victoria in Washington and the presentation to the British people of a statue of President Lincoln.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

THE OUTBREAK AT RODEZ.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

PARIS, May 24.

It has been ascertained, that the instigators of the outbreak at Rodez included an ex-convict and several members of the Confederation of Labour.

A plan to join with other regiments in breaking into the magazines was foiled by the arrival of the colonel and other officers. When the men, in response to a bugle call, trooped into the barrack square in full marching order, a major snatched up a rifle and shouted out that the first to advance would be a dead man. The effect was electrical in checking the demonstrators.

The action of the Government in prohibiting the annual celebrations in the commune of Pere-la-Chaibe led to noisy scenes in the Chamber, the Socialists declaring that the introduction of three years' service meant civil war, and accusing M. Barthou of inaugurating a regime of reaction.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 381 votes to 186.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S NEW PAPER.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, May 24.

M. Clemenceau, in his new paper, "L'Homme Libre", makes a violent attack on the Government as being incapable. He says that France requires men able to impress their wills on the country or die in the attempt. Lack of military discipline, he says, which is becoming apparent, is an outrage on the Fatherland, and unless stopped immediately will mean the end of the nation. He appeals to the mutinous soldiers to redeem their fault.

Importance is attached to a visit paid by M. Clemenceau to M. Poincare yesterday It is stated that the President thanked M. Clemenceau for his powerful support of the Three Years' Service Bill.

INNER MONGOLIA.

PRINCES DEMAND AUTONOMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.

A telegram from Mukden says that the Princes of Inner Mongolia, while proclaiming their loyalty to the Republic, have protested against the intention of the Chinese Government to transform Mongolia into a province, and have demanded autonomy and the right to raise their own troops.

KITCHENER'S REPORT ON EGYPT.

TRIBUTE TO THE TURKISH SOLDIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

In his annual report on Egypt, Lord Kitchener, alluding to the disastrous consequences of the Balkan war for Turkey, pays a remarkable tribute to the Turkish soldier. Lord Kitchener says that defective military arrangements appear to have been responsible for the breakdown of one of the finest fighting armies in the world.

BAHARISTAN TOWED OFF.

HEAVY INCREASE IN INSURANCE RATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

The steamer Baharistan from Bombay which collided with a Liverpool steamer and was grounded, has been towed off. The market fears she may break her back and 40 per cent. is quoted for reinsurance against a risk of total loss.

PORTUGUESE CONSPIRACY.

SIXTEEN ROYALISTS CONVICTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LISBON, May 24.

The Court-Martial has found sixteen Royalists, including Major Montez and Captain Pimentel, guilty of conspiracy, and has acquitted twenty-five.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE GOLD TAX.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

CAPE TOWN, May 24.

The Union House of Assembly, yesterday, debated the question of the three pound gold tax on Indians in Natal, which is one of the difficulties of the Indian question.

General Smuts stated that he was now discussing the question of policy with the Natal members. If the policy were not pressed, there would be little difficulty, as the proceeds of the tax were unimportant.

The members of the Opposition expressed surprise, as they had believed that the abolition of the tax had been conceded in deference to the Imperial Government. This, however, was denied by General Smuts.

RUSSIAN BUDGET.

HUGE INCREASE IN MILITARY ESTIMATE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.

In the debate on the Budget in the Duma yesterday, the President of the Budget Committee referred to the present political situation as the cause of the increase of the Military Estimated by seventy-eight million roubles and of the Naval Estimates by sixty-nine million roubles, besides a series of other credits for purposes of national defence.

M. Kokovtseff, the Premier, in a long speech, emphasized the remarkable commercial and financial expansion of Russia, and her steadily-growing revenue.

BELGIAN ARMY REFORM.

TERRITORIAL ARMY BILL THROWN OUT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BRUSSELS, May 25.

The Bill for the local recruitment of troops which are required to form a Territorial Army for the desence of Luxemburg has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies by 102-59, in spite of the speech by the Premier, urging the necessity for the measure, in view of the great preparations by the Powers near the Belgian frontiers. The Bill for the creation of a Flemish regiment was also thrown out.

CHINESE LOAN.

COVERED TWELVE TIMES OVER IN ENGLAND.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, May 24.

The Chinese loan; it is now ascertained, has been covered twelve times over in England.

PEKING, May 24.

In view of the success of the Chinese loan; the French, German and English bankers concerned have decided on an early issue of the Currency Reorganisation Loan.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

SURPLUS EAR MARKED FOR THE NAVY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, May 25.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of the Treasury announced that there was a surplus of sixty-five million lire of which a sum of forty-two million lire would be devoted to covering the expense entailed by the war in Libya. Nineteen millions would be devoted to increasing the funds for naval construction.

EXPLOSION IN A HARBOUR.

TWELVE KILLED IN BUENOS AYRES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

BUENOS, AYRES, May 24.

In an explosion at the gasworks attached to the hydraulic works in the harbour here, twelve persons were killed and twenty injured.

One Babarali Kazi, residing within the Goalundo Sub-division, has instituted a civil suit against Munshi Fazlal Rahaman, senior Sub-inspector, Kotwali Police station, Faridpur, claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages on the allegation that the sub-inspector maliciously prosecuted him in several criminal cases in all of which he was ultimately acquitted.

MISSING EXPLORERS.

ARMY OFFICERS LOST.

INQUIRIES ALONG THE BORDER.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

As no news regarding Captains Pritchard and Waterfield has been received, the Assam Government is instituting enquiries along the north-eastern border. The explorers may possibly have made for Rima.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Captains Pritchard and Waterfield who started from the Assam side in February to join the Hkampti-Long Mission (under Mr. J. T. O. Barnard) which left Myitkyina on December 13. The two officers had an escort of four sepoys and a number of coolies. The expedition which started from Burma had an escort of 150 rifles Military Police under Captain Oldfield with the late Captain Pickthall as second in command and two Royal Engineer officers in charge of the survey section with six surveyors. The party endured considerabe hardships. The Khaku Kachins gave trouble this year, capturing dak runners and withholding supplies. The direct administration of the country between Myitkyina and Hkampti-Long may be undertaken after this year's rains. The Hkampti-Long Mission returned to Myitkyina towards the end of April, all well except for the casualties already reported. Mr. Barnard's party had not heard from Captain Pritchard for more than two months, though, according to the "Pioneer," a letter dated early in April had been received from him at Simla. He was then passing through the wild country to the north of Hkampti-Long.

24 PARAGANNAH DACOITIES.

TWO ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

In connection with the dacoity recently committed in the house of Babu Peary Mohan Das of Kesubpur, near Baruipore, 24 Paragannahs, it is reported that one Kesub Tacoor, a notorious dacoit, has been arrested on suspicion. The police expect to obtain a clue from him, which will lead to the arrest of the whole gang and the discovery of stolen property, which is valued at more than Rs. 5,000.

MOCHIS SENT TO JAIL.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The inhabitants of Basirhat Sub-Division in the District of the 24 Parganahs were for the last few months not a little troubled by gangs of dacoits who committed robberies at frequent intervals, and this fact having been brought to the notice of the District Police, the sub-inspector of Baduriah police station was deputed to make an enquiry. His suspicion fell on some Mochis of Hydetapone near Arhalia and as a result two gangs were arrested.

The first consisted of nine persons and the second of seven. On being placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Basirhat it transpired in evidence that these 16 persons had no means of living and yet they led a life of indolence and luxury. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The police have also captured a third gang at Taragoniah consisting of Alam Mondal and 10 others. These men are under trial before the same Magistrate.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, May 24.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, officiating Principal of the M. A. O. College, at Aligarh, in an address to the students spoke of the evil plight into which Aligarh had fallen. A change had been in progress, he said, not for good but for evil. The doctor complained of lack of reverence among young Mahomedans for their elders grown grey in the service of the community, but admitted that Muslim society made no sufficient allowance for the aspirations of the rising generation. He exhorted the students to uphold the traditions of the college, not to become victims of outside influence and to set up a high ideal of living and to go into the world with the determination of reforming it.

REMOVAL OF A TAXI STAND.

OWNERS' AND DRIVERS' PROTEST

IN THE INTERESTS OF PRIVATE PARTIES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As taxi owners and drivers we are naturally interested in the removal of the taxi-stand from Naoroji Fardunji Road to Ormiston Road and the reasons for the change, and were surprised to read in the "Times of India" an account which makes the unfortunate drivers appear to be offenders who have brought about their own punishment. The "Times of India" appears to have thought it necessary to contradict an article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" which gave a fair view of the situation from the point of view of drivers and residents alike. In their report the "Times of India" give several reasons for the necessity of the change with which we drivers entirely disagree, and they insinuate that the proximity of the original rank to a restaurant was one of the reasons why the drivers were occasionally absent from their cars when wanted. They go on to point out the advantages of Ormiston Road as a rank and deny that the residents had made any complaint. They further suggest that the arrangement between the Hotel authorities and the Indian Motor Taxi Company is quite justifiable.

As we considered this series of statements most biassed, and as not representing the situation correctly, one of us addressed a letter to the "Times of India" giving the views of the taxi-drivers. The "Times of India" however has refused to publish his letter.

We write to you now so that we may have our grievances published in a free and open press. We drivers consider that the change was effected for purely private reasons, and, as neither ourselves nor the residents of the new neighbourhood are satisfied with the change, we would be glad if you would uphold us in giving publicity to the fact.

We beg to enclose a copy of the letter which was addressed to the "Times of India."

A. Nissim.	K. A. Bamboat.
A. H. Dady.	Kisun Lutimon.
A. C. Thomas.	K. J. Naigamwalla.
A. M. Mody.	K. B. Inspector.
Abraham Issac.	M, N. Gandhi.
C. S. Wilson.	Mookhtar Nanji.
C. R. Mistry.	Mirza Mahomed Jivraj.
D. Sassoon.	Naigamwalla.
Dhunjisha J. Dhunidaduna.	S. Moses.
E. P. H. Adams.	S. Raneat.
F. G. Jones.	S. C. Scott.
Fardoonji B. Kheswalla.	S. N. Joshi.
G. L. Edwards.	T. Gillespie.
G. D. Weston.	T. Lenbosh
H. P. Wilson.	Rustomji Jamsetji.
H. R. Warden.	W. Roberts.
Jaffer Shir Mahomed.	W. V. Spiers.
J. T. Hartles.	W. H. Trafford.
J. W. Jenet.	

Bombay, May 24.

In the letter referred to above the writer protests against the statement that the dissatisfaction among the taxi drivers over the removal of the taxi stand from Naoroji Fardoonji Road to that of Ormiston Road is not shared by the public. He continues: "Our profession may not be an aristocratic, nor an exalted one, but we feel like all hard working and honest men that your insinuating remark about the proximity of a public restaurant being responsible for the breach of regulations which you allege we are guilty of, are not only incorrect but uncalled for. We do not mind fair criticism, but when we are accused of misbehaviour and of being a nuisance we cannot but protest. I have asked several of my customers who spend their leisure in the breezy neighbourhood of the Apollo Bunder, and they have all expressed surprise at the disappearance of the taxis from their original and the best suited quarter to one outside the area of the Apollo Bunder and one the most inconvenient for those who are the real users of the motor car.

It is strange that cars have been allowed to stand in Naoroji Fardoonji Road since 1909 but according to your remarks it has suddenly been discovered that the road is not now wide enough, and yet at the end of your remarks you say 'had they observed the regulations laid down for their guidance more strictly there would probably have been no reason for the change.' Would the road have been wide enough had they observed the regulations?"

The writer urges that the change has not been made on account of the alleged nuisances suggested nor for the benefit of the public. If the taxi drivers were a nuisance between the kitchens and public restaurants of the Taj Mahal Hotel on one side, and Green's restaurant on the other side, they must now be a greater nuisance in Ormiston Road in a street occupied by the families of permanent residents of Bombay, who are not accustomed to the hustle and bustle of a hotel and restaurant life. "If taxis belonging to the Indian Taxi Cab Co. are parked in the hotel compound under special commercial terms of commission with the hotel," he says "we have no right to complain, but we do complain of the attempt to create a monopoly in so apparent a manner as to force the use of a particular line of cars on the Taj Mahal Hotel residents, by influencing the removal to some distant place and preventing the possibility of competition with that monopoly. Our complaint is that in Ormiston Road we are placed at a disadvantage, in that a fare, from the hotel, has either to accept a hotel-taxed taxi from the Hotel compound, or walk on the road and find one for himself, which by the way, very few ladies and gentlemen are inclined to do in this hot weather and the same applies during the monsoon." The letter expresses the opinion that the authorities who made the change knew nothing of the real object of the agitation for the removal of the "shut-out" cars to an obscure and inconvenient place.

EMPIRE DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

Saturday last being the "Empire Day," flags were seen flying on several buildings in the Fort, especially in Hornby Road. In the morning a large number of the Hindu residents of the city assembled at Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road, to celebrate the "Empire Day." The premises of the Javer Baug were adorned with the Union Jack flags of various colours and with evergreens, while at the entrance of the Narayan temple was hung a placard with the words, "Long live the Emperor and Empress of India." The portraits of the King Emperor George V and Empress Mary were decorated with garlands and placed in the centre of the meeting hall. There were several Hindu ladies present for whom separate accommodation was provided. The Jagatguru Shankeracharya of Karveer Peeth (Kolhapur) presided on the occasion. Pandit Dhonddere Shastri Brahmanalkar delivered a speech in Sanskrit eulogizing the British Raj and comparing it to the happy reigns of Yudhisther of Hastinapur (Delhi) and Janak of Mithila.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi said they had assembled there to celebrate the anniversary of Queen-Empress Victoria's birthday. The Empire Day movement was a non-party, non-aggressive, non-secterian and non-racial organisation, intended to commemorate the good name and the good reign of Victoria the Good, during whose happy reign the British Empire prospered, developed and attained its highest glory. Their first duty as citizens of the British Empire was to love and fear God. Their second important duty was to honour the King and to obey his laws. In no other countries of the world was this duty more clearly defined or better understood than in India. Their third duty was to cherish genuine patriotism. Those who preached sedition and tried to fan the flame of discord between the rulers and the ruled should always be avoided as mischief-mongers and pseudo-patriots. Their fourth duty was to observe and enforce discipline. Luckily or unluckily, they had no franchise and there were no suffragists to disturb their peace of mind in India.

MUNICIPAL CAUCUS CONDEMNED.

But, Rao Bahadur Joshi continued, sometimes in their municipal elections, they witnessed the curious spectacle of a caucus or group of individuals succeeding through the stupidity of their own people in subordinating the interests of large communities to their individual interests. Their fifth duty was to educate the masses. In these days of Western civilisation, it was difficult to revive ancient institutions like the "Gurukulus," but if every educated Indian would make a resolve to devote some portion of his leisure to the work of imparting free education, much useful work would be accomplished. Under the auspices of the Shankaracharya and of the Bombay Mahajan Committee, they had started in Bombay an association for the encouragement of religious education and for the diffusion of religious, moral and loyal literature. The Association was called the "Dharma-Niti-Samwardhini." Their last, but not the least, important duty was to think broadly, subdue self and to unite. They had got among them numerous castes and sects. These they must try to reduce and they must endeavour to bring the Hindu Society back to the four-fold division of castes. They should elevate the backward classes and should be willing to grant them the same social rights as they enjoyed. And they must be willing also to extent their sympathy and friendship to their Moslem brethren. Their Anglo-Indian fellow-citizens had similar duties to discharge, and as the supposed leaders of society in Bombay, it was their duty to set the Indian an example in the cause of loyalty and good citizenship. For the past twenty-seven years the Indian had not cried for the "moon" of Lord Morley or for the boon of self-government of the Colonial type. Nor had any craved for the gifts of Parliamentary franchise, although justice and equity required that Indians ought to have some representatives in the House of Commons. What they prayed for and wished earnestly was the fulfilment of the solemn promises given to them by Queen Victoria. Had they been fulfilled? If not, the responsibility lay not with their beloved sovereign but with the British Cabinet. In conclusion the speaker wished all prosperity to the British Empire and prayed for the long life and happiness of their beloved Emperor and Empress.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Shankaracharya paid a high tribute of praise to the secretaries and organizers of the Empire Day movement in Bombay. He was glad to find that the Good Queen Victoria was still remembered with feelings of gratitude in Bombay and that her birthday was still being celebrated in Bombay in the orthodox Hindu fashion. It was the duty of the leaders of society to lead the masses into the path of morality and virtue. The Hindu Shastras enjoined that the reigning sovereign should be regarded as sacred as the God Krishna. He expressed his full sympathy with the objects of the Society for the encouragement of the study of the Shastras and for the diffusion of religious, moral and loyal literature. He exhorted the audience to be always ready and willing to promote the sense of religion, morality and good Government and concluded his speech by invoking the blessings of the Almighty on the British Raj and India.

Several other speakers, including Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, and Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. N. Dandeker, addressed the assembly. The proceedings then terminated.

CELEBRATIONS IN BANGALORE.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, May 24.

The Bangalore Garrison observed a holiday to-day in honor of Empire Day, and in the afternoon the Boy Scouts marched to the Victoria Statue and laid two wreaths, one of which was to the Antarctic heroes. Several schools also placed wreaths.

Rev. Dr. Borlase, Chaplain of St. Marks, having read the Earl of Meath's message, addressed those present on the significance of the Empire Day saying that if British dominion should encourage pride and foolish boasting, the historian points to the doom and pitiful ruins of the past great empires of Babylon, of Persia, and of Rome, due to the decay of their men and women. The Empire Day existed to keep the spirit which made the British great from hardihood, courage and devotion to duty. Was that spirit extinct? Thank God, no. The example of Capt. Scott and his company in the Antactic regions and with examples, of others of whom we hear daily, there was no need to talk of extinction whilst it may be said with certainty that old heroic spirit still flourished. It was also certain that the spirit of decay was too much in evidence in England. Witness the thousands who spent their spare time amusing themselves and the few who have joined territorials notwithstanding the great need of England now for defence and the pathetic appeal of Lord Robert's Scouts.

The Commissioner Mr. Baker, also addressed the gathering on patriotism instancing Trafalgar, Balaclava, the Antarctic heroes, etc. The children afterwards attended the special matinee at Warwick Major's Picture Palace.

FLORAL FETE AT COONOOR.

COONOOR, May 25.

The Empire Day celebration took the form of a floral fete and Bazaar yesterday afternoon. At the club, the roller rink was beautifully decorated with garlands of flowers and the Union Jack. Many fancy stalls were the feature of the Bazaar. The silver ware and cashmere stalls were in charge of Misses Thompson; Empire stall, Misses Byron; Bon Marche stall, stall, Mrs. Branson; Bon Marche stall, Mrs. Porter; vegetable and fruit stall, Mrs. Sharpesmith; local stalls, Misses Wells, Mrs. Limbrick and Miss Schmidt; fancy stall, Mrs. Burkitt and Mrs. Loudon. There were several competitions in the flower table decorations and candle lighting. Mr. Clapton successfully ran several amusing side-shows. The Nilgiris Volunteer band furnished music.

Lady Pentland, accompanied by an A.D.C., motored down from Ootacamund. Her Excellency in declaring the fete open wished the fete success, and then presented cups to the successful winners of the annual tennis tournament which attracted a good number of competitors. The following were recipients of prize:—

Men's open doubles.—Col. Leonard and Capt. G. A. Wright; Men's open singles.—Capt. G. D. Wright (winner of the challenge cup.)

Ladies' singles (handicap). Mrs. Molesworth, winner of the cup presented by Barton Son and Co., second prize—Mrs. Harvey.

Men's doubles (handicap).—Mr. and Mrs. Moore (first); Miss Birch Harris and Major Jones (second).

Ladies' doubles (handicap).—Mrs. Molesworth and Mrs. G. D. Wright (first); Mrs. Hall and Miss Byron (second).

Ladies' open singles.—Mrs. Molesworth (winner challenge cup).

Ladies open doubles.—Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Porter (first); Mrs. Molesworth and Miss Birch Harris (second).

Mixed doubles open.—Mr. and Mrs. Moore (first); Mrs. Porter and Major Killery (second).

Men's singles handicap.—Capt. G. D. Wright (winner of the cup presented by Mr. Porter).

The President of the Club thanked Her Excellency for giving away the prizes. Her Excellency remarked that it was a happy idea to combine both the functions.

Captain Wright called three cheers for Her Excellency which were heartily responded to.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 25.

Rainfall has occurred in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam and the Peninsula. The chief falls are:—Kyakpyu two inches, Minbu three, Gauhati one, Dhubri four, Silchar two, Cherrapunjiana Chittagong three, Jalpaicuri one half, Coxs bazar six, Mercara one, Bijapur, Coimbatore a half. The absence of monsoon winds in the southeast Arabian Sea continues, but chief activity appears to be at some distance from the Coast.

Forecast:—Rain in Burma, Assam Peninsula.

AN AMAZING OUTRAGE.

SHOTS FROM MOTOR CAR.

PEDESTRIAN WOUNDED NEAR BOMBAY.

A correspondent signing himself "A Citizen of Kurla" writes:—

I beg to draw your attention to a serious and mystic event that occurred at Kurla on Agra Road early this morning (Sunday) at 4-30 a.m. when a native Christian was wounded by a revolver shot from a passing motor-car. It seems that the man accompanied by one of his relatives, both being tailors by profession, was making for the railway station in order to return to Bombay. On hearing a shrill noise as if a motor-car was fast approaching from behind, they, it is said, stepped aside. But before the car passed them, three shots were successively fired from within, one of which struck the unfortunate man just below the neck almost penetrating the spinal chord. The injured man fell immediately almost unconscious on the ground bleeding. He was subsequently brought to the Kurla Dispensary for medical treatment where his wound was bandaged and he was given a dose of medicine. He was then sent under the charge of the police by a local train to Sir J. J. Hospital for extraction of the bullet.

As the news of the sad incident spread people began to discuss when, how and, last but not least, why the shots were fired.

From the stories of the injured man, his companion and the toll-gatherer the following facts have been ascertained. A big white car, with three Europeans dressed in khaki, was proceeding fast to Bombay. It did not stop at the toll station nor did it slacken its speed as is generally the case to pay the toll tax but threw one rupee and dashed along. Thus its members could not be well noticed. People thus fear that the men will not be unearthed and will consequently escape prosecution. Persons residing near the place of occurence testify that three reports in immediate succession were heard early in the morning.

Why the shots were fired was naturally the subject of keen discussion. Under the circumstances no other logical conclusion than this could be arrived at, that it was a novel way of worrying the public devised by firing shots instead of blowing the horn.

Motorists have become a terror to poor villagers. They think they have a right to drive recklessly outside Bompay proper, especially as they come out on picnic parties and for pleasure's sake.

I appeal to you, Sir, on behalf of the poor, quiet, ignorant, voiceless villagers to request Government to frame strict rules for their protection against motorists.

I hope the police in the present case will leave no stone unturned to bring these men to justice.

ORME WILL CASE REVIVED.

MISS MOUNT STEPHEN'S APPEAL.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Miss Mount Stephen has appealed to the Allahabad High Court from the order of the District Judge of Saharanpur refusing her probate of the will of late Miss Garnett Orme and from the order granting administration to a relative of the deceased.

Miss Mount Stephen has been called on to furnish a security for costs as she is residing in Scotland and has no property here.

A preliminary objection by the respondent that the appeal is one from a drecree and not from an order is being argued.

Later.

The High Court held that the appeal from the order of the District Judge refusing to grant Miss Mount Stephen administration to the estate o fMiss Orme is an appeal from a decree and not from an order and that the proper court fee stamp on the memorandum of appeal should be Rs. 10 under Article 17, of Schedule II, of Court Fees Act and not Rs. 2. Further hearing of the appeal has been adjourned.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS BY AN ACCUSED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Barisal conspiracy trial will probably begin at Barisal on 6th June. Mr. Gupta will prosecute on behalf of the Government.

The Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government has made enquiries into the allegations made in a petition filed before the District Magistrate of Dacca on behalf of Narendranath Sen, one of the accused in the Barisal conspiracy case, to the effect that the accused was photographed by the police while in police custody for fabricating identification evidence The Chief Secretary now informs the press that the allegations were unfounded and no photograph was taken.

HUSBAND POISONED.

EURASIAN GIRL'S CRIME.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 24.

An echo of the Clarke case of Agra is disclosed at Burdwan, the victim and his wife being Eurasians.

One Samson, an illiterate Eurasian, married an educated girl in November last. The match was unhappy and the girl tried to get rid of her husband. It was alleged that the girl mixed strychine with barley which her husband took during his illness and died subsequently.

The girl was placed on trial before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan on the charge of poisoning her husband. The Judge found the accused guilty of murder, but in consideration of her youth sentenced her to transportation for life.

RUSTY OLD PISTOLS.

SENTENCE REDUCED IN ARMS ACT APPEAL.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Sessions Judge of Dacca yesterday delivered judgment on appeal preferred by Trailaya Nath Chowdhury, who had been convicted by a Deputy Magistrate and sentenced to simple imprisonment for 2 months and a fine of Rs. 200 under section 19 A of the Arms Act for the discovery in his house of two muzzle loading old rusty and obsolete pistols.

The Judge confirmed the conviction, but considering the condition of the pistols, reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 5 only.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF KUMBAKONAM.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, May 25.

There passed away on the 21st instant a veteran missionary in the person of the Rt. Rev. Hugo Madhalena Bottero, D.D., Bishop of Kumbakonam, in his 76th year.

The late prelate was born in Chambrey, a town of Savoy bordering on the Alps in 1837 and was educated in a seminary of the Foreign Missionary Society in Paris. He was ordained priest and sent out to India in 1859 after having worked for forty years in various capacities as professor in the French college at Pondicherry, as director of the Leper Asylum and as missionary priest in various parishes of Pondicherry and Chandernagore. He was consecrated Bishop in 1899 to the newly created diocese of Kumbakonam which he governed for 14 years.

His remains were interred in the premises of Roman Catholic Pro cathedral attended by the Most Rev. E. Morel, D.D. Archbishop of Pondicherry; Rt. Rev. A. Chapins, D.D. Coadjutor Bishop of Kumbakonam and many ecclesiastics of the dioceses.

Numerous applications have already been received by the Military authorities in reply to the advertisement, inviting capitalists, to undertake the building of officers' quarters or mess houses in the new cantonment at Delhi.

Bassein appears to be in a parlous condition just now. A short time ago an "armed raid" was made on the bazaar, and fearing that reprisals would be made by the stall-holders, many of the inhabitants had to be sworn in as special constables.

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We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to by perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

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BOMBAY.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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"BLACK & WHITE"

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Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

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Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

A GOOD PROGRAMME.

This week's programme at the Excelsior Cinema is a particularly good one. Miss Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough appear in a new series of songs of which their duet entitled "The Old Songs and the "New," is not the least amusing. Mr. Quiningborough has a large repertoire and last night sang "Clementina Crump," which is a humourous ditty of the yokel type and "The Ragtime Banjo," a good song of its class with a catchy air. Miss George Corlass looled extremely dainty in the green flowered satin kimono in which she sang the Japanese song "Under the Tamarind Tree." In the dance which followed, in which Miss Corlass used her Japanese umbrella effectively, the lighting effects added to a very artistic performance. The duet between Miss Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough was made up of a series of first lines of well-known songs sung by Miss Corlass, each of which was answered by Mr. Quinningborough with a line appropriate from another song, hardly so classical but equally well known. The duet was appreciated by a highly amused house and an encore of the cross-talk species was given.

This week's film is undoubtedly one of the finest pieces of dramatic cinematograph that has been produced in Bombay. The story depicts Queen Elizabeth's love for Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex and is acted by Sarah Bernhardt and her Paris company. To be able to see the great artist acting so far away from the scene of her triumphs is in itself probably sufficient to interest the public and Emile Morean's adaptation of the historical love story, although something free in parts, gives an interesting idea of the most romantic story in the life of the Virgin Queen. The dresses and the scenery are gorgeous and in true keeping with the Elizabethan period. Sarah Bernhardt in the title-role of course needs no praise. Mdle. Dervan as the Countess of Nottingham, who also loves Essex, plays her part convincingly. Essex is taken by M. Lon-Tellegen. The film after dealing realistically with the execution of Essex, and Elizabeth's subsequent grief, culminates in the death of the Queen The programme is completed by a humorous film in which the old favourite Wiffles delights the onlookers.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Indian film "Harishchandra" has run its third week at the Coronation Cinematograph and the large number of people that thronged the theatre every night have abundantly testified to the great popularity of this Indian film. On Saturday and Sunday last it was thrown for the last time on the screen and with a couple of side-splitting comics and some new foot-jugglery by Alexandroff it provided an extremely interesting programme. A grand change of programme is announced for to-day, the star film being a drama entitled "Father."

FACTORY ACT PROSECUTIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Whitaker charged Jesso Sanoo, head blow-room jobber of the New Islam Mill, with not having three desk doors on scutcher frames securely locked and thus contravening the provisions of the Factory Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50.

Mr. Whitaker then charged Mr. J. Bradbury, manager of the Gold Mohur Mills, under section 18 rule 21 of the Act with not securely locking the doors in the frame side of a scutcher frame on the 11th April last.

Mr. Whitaker said that on the day in question an operator went to that part of the machine through the side doors of the dust chambers and his arms were severed at the elbow.

The manager undertook to securely lock the doors and the case was dropped.

DERAILMENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Nine wagons attached to a goods train got derailed on Saturday near the Ghat Kopar Station of the G. I. P. Railway. Both the up and the down lines were blocked, causing considerable dislocation of traffic. The lines were cleared at 9 a.m. yesterday, when traffic was resumed.

FATAL BURNS.

A Hindu boy, named Raghunath Sitaram, aged 6, residing at Falkland Road, Bombay, was playing with a naked light, when he accidentally set his clothes on fire and was severely burned, from the effects of which he died on Friday last.

After the stress and worry of abusy day at the office take a does of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

EUROPEAN MANAGER CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector E. E. Morris of the C.I.D., charged R. H. Bunnell (42), a European, lately assistant manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,163 between 1st May and 31st July last.

The accused was employed as assistant manager of the Company up to July 1912. Between 1st May and 31st July he received two bills of Rs. 238 and Rs. 775 from the Accountant-General of the Alwar State and the Officer Commanding the 1st regiment of the Jodhpur cavalry and pocketed the amounts. After he had left for England the accounts were adjusted and the two accounts were found due. Bills were accordingly sent to the parties, who wrote saying that they had sent the money in registered letters. The manager, Mr. Herbert John Reynolds, then examined the company's books and found that the two registered letters had been received, but the monies were not credited to the firm. At the same time he found that a note for £10, which had been received from their branch, was taken by the accused under the prevailing rules of the office and instead of its being sent to the Home agent, it was pocketed by him.

Enquiries were then set afoot and it was discovered that a big amount had been paid into Barclay's Bank in September by Ballard King and Company and the note of £10 was cashed at the bar of the S. S. Umvolosi on her voyage from Bombay to London while the accused was a passenger on her.

The accused was then arrested in England and brought down to Bombay on an extradition warrant and charged.

After the accused had been identified, His Worship adjourned the case to the 29th instant.

The accused then applied for bail, stating that he had been in custody for about three months.

In answer to the Magistrate, Inspector Morris said that he had a 'prima facie' case against the accused.

His Worship refused to grant the application as the offence was a non-bailable one.

THEFT IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on Saturday, Inspector Smith charged two Hindu lads named Keshav Hiruba and Devu Dharma, both aged about twelve, with theft as servants of Rs. 300 from a cupboard in the "Bombay Samachar" office.

It appeared that the money was placed in the cupboard by the manager on the 27th April last and was found missing on the 5th May. Information was given to the police and the accused were arrested on suspicion. They made certain statements, and property valued at Rs. 212 in cash, ornaments and clothes was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and were ordered to be sent to the reformatory for five and four years respectively.

Shankar Hiruba, the brother of the first accused, was then charged with receiving stolen property.

Keshav had given the accused his share for safe custody. The accused stated that he was told by the brother that it was a gift from the latter's master.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, concluded the 'prima facie' inquiry in a case in which Inspector Cauty charged one Ameer Singh with kidnapping a minor girl from the Church Mission School at Tardeo and theft of her ornaments.

The accused is alleged to have kidnapped the girl named Heeribai, aged about eleven years, and taken her to Ahmedabad, where he stole her ornaments and kept her in a house of illrepute. The matter was reported to the police and he was arrested and brought down to Bombay.

His Worship, after recording evidence, framed charges against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions

DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Trikumlal Hathiram, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 257.

Mr. M. M. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The accused was employed as a bill collector in the firm of Purshotam Vallabhram and after collecting the above sum absconded. He was arrested on a warrant.

The accused peaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have perused with interest the communications of Mr. W. H. Ogston of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., the Agents of the line, and of "your representative" on the subject published respectively in your issues of the 21st and 22nd instants.

Is it, sir, justifiable for a firm like Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. to say openly that because the service is cheap their irregularities should not be criticised? I do not think it is sensible for the firm concerned to put forward the excuse they are doing. The irregularities complained of, are not in any way excusable, inasmuch as they entail innumerable hardships and sufferings on the travelling public, particularly women and the children. It is of no good for Mr. Ogston simply to say "that this was a matter of much anxiety to their firm, as they recognized the difficulties which passengers were put to in consequence" when nothing is done to improve the situation. Sir, I challenge the statement of Mr. Ogston that the boats were "unavoidably delayed owing to the congestion at the docks," because on the face of it, it is absurd, untenable and unwarrantable. The boats are delayed only because the Company gives precedence to the cargo freight. If they seriously want to improve the situation I am confident they can do so in a day.

This objectionable state of affairs has been going on ever since the new management came into existence. On the 12th October 1909, having had personal experience of the hardships endured by the passengers, I wrote to the Pressclearly describing the situation. Mr. Roe, who was then in charge of the Department, saw me on the subject and he did for a time try to improve the matters, but the things reverted again in a short time, as they are to-day, due purely to the greediness of the company. Strong criticisms are made and wild cries are raised if there is any thing wrong in the Railway and the Tramway service. Sir, do not the irregularities attributed to the management of the B. S. N. Co. call for strong criticism and remarks from the Press and the general public and full explanation and enquiry at the hands of the authorities concerned? The question becomes really serious and deserves careful attention when we are to consider the fact that the Company, to a certain extent, is under the patronage of the Government, inasmuch as it carries mails for certain ports, besides being the only steamship Company, excepting the B. I. S. N. Co., in sole control of the traffic between Bombay, and all ports on the Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, and Konkan Coasts. I believe the passenger traffic which the Company handles must be coming to about quarter of a million, if not more, in a year. The letter of "X. Y. Z." published in your issue of the 16th instant, proves conclusively that the irregularities complained of are also prevalent on the Konkan line, and that sailings there, sometimes are delayed for days and that passengers are packed like sheep. I do not think such irregularities, entailing numerous hardships and sufferings, should be excused or aloowed to continue by any sympathetic Government, and it is confidently hoped that due notice will be taken of this correspondence by the Government Department concerned, and after such enquiry as may be deemed advisable, necessary steps will be taken to safeguard and protect the interests of the travelling public and to remove the irregularities complained of.

Your faithfully,

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Bombay, May 23.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry to have to trouble you again, but my attention has been drawn to the letter dated 21st instant from "your representuative," and I observe two further inaccuracies which I must correct.

In the first place, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. been Agents of the B. S. N. Co. for six years not for nine years as he states.

Secondly, the boats which ply on the Konkan Coast *are* restricted to that section of the Coast. Mangalore is *not* on the Konkan Coast and the Mangalore steamers have nothing to do with those which run the service on the Konkan Coast.

I hope "your representative" will now be able to grasp the position. Much trouble and several mis-statements would have been saved had he, as I requested, submitted to me the remarks he proposed to make before he published them in your paper. I did not ask him to do so with the idea of preventing him saying anything he might think proper to say, but simply to save him from making mistakes which I saw he would commit, as he was, naturally, not versed in the subject on which he was enquiring.

Would you, in justice to me, print this letter in your paper? Yours, etc.

W. H. OGSTON.

Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Bombay May 24.

ABSCONDING SERVANT.

A cloth-merchant of Jambli Mohalla reports that his servant Bhogulall Tribohan to whom he gave a cheque for Rs. 400 to be cashed at the Merchants' Bank has absconded with the money.

ENGLAND'S "PERIL."

LORD ROBERTS'S WARNING.

PLEA FOR CITIZEN ARMY.

Earl Roberts concluded his campaign in favour of a citizen army when he addressed three great meetings in Glasgow on May 6. under the auspices of the National Service League. Phenomenal interest had been aroused over the veteran field-marshal's visit, and to accommodate the huge crowd of applicants three of the largest halls in the city were engaged. In these an aggregate assembly of nearly 20,000 persons gathered, while thousands more flocked to the picture houses, where extracts from Lord Roberts's speech were displayed on screens, says the "Daily Telegraph."

A great ovation was accorded Lord Roberts, in St. Andrew's Hall, the principal gathering, at which the Duke of Montrose presided.

Lord Roberts spoke of the progress of the nations of the world which had rendered obsolete our former methods of defence, and proceeded: Our Government shows no adequate sense of the significance of those changed circumstances and times. Everywhere there is advance—in Russia, in Austria, in Germany, in France, in Japan. Britain alone stands still, repeating the old wachwords, recklessly trusting to worn-out systems and discredited principles. I desire to inaugurate a reform that in a few years will provide for the defence of these islands a citizen army sufficient in numbers and efficiently trained.

I have the utmost regard for the voluntary system as a means of raising a small, carefully-trained and equipped body of men for service abroad against any enemy and at any time; but as a means for the defence of these islands, the voluntary system, and the false confidence which that system inspires, are sapping the very foundations of the national character, drying up the sources of manly energy, and are a standing menace to the independence of the British nation.

PREPARATION NECESSARY.

Preparation is absolutely necessary. It is the merest madness to suppose that, when once war is upon us, we shall have six months, or six weeks, or even six days, in which to acquire the discipline necessary to a modern soldier. We must begin now, whilst there is yet time, and before the danger becomes a reality. (Cheers.)

When I consider the fates that are in the balance, I confess that, experienced as I am in the defects of human character and the temptations to self-indulgence masking themselves under such venerated names as "liberty" and "individual rights," the hesitation of my fellow-countrymen astonishes and disquiets me. Everywhere there comes to us the sound of the arming of men—from France, from Germany, from Russia, from Italy, from Austria. Our Colonies, the distant outworks of this Empire, are, one after another, beginning to recognise the duty and the honour of national training for the defence of their country; and in New Zealand, in Australia, and in United South Africa a citizen army is already arising. but we Britons, the warders of this vast Empire's very centre, the garrison, as it were, of its inmost fort and citadel, we alone sit in complacent indifference, blind to the significance of the times, insensible to the warnings that come to us alike from friends and foes.

I appeal to the young men of Scotland, whether you are students at this University or apprentices in the factories of this city, or whether, like your great national poet, you walk behind the plough upon the mountain side. I summon up as a witness to my appeal your hero-poet, Robert Burns, and I protest to you my belief that his superb lines are most relevant to this crisis:

"Who, for Scotland's King and Law,
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Free-man stand, or Free-man fa'
Let him on wi' me!"

(Loud cheers.)

It is useless at this date to speak to me of the Navy, and of the protection which our Dreadnoughts will afford. I have the most profound admiration for the gallantry of our seamen, and I recognise the immense service which, under favourable circumstances, our Fleet would render; but in the wars of the future the Navy will have its own varied and peculiar tasks.

OUR REGULAR ARMY.

It is useless also at this date to speak to me of our small but admirably disciplined Regular Army. That Army must be prepared at a moment's notice to quit these shores to defend some threatened outpost of Empire, or to take its place side by side with an ally on the Continent of Europe. These islands do not stand alone, isolated and apart; their fate is bound up with the fate of Europe. The independence of the different countries of Europe, indeed, is a prime essential to the independence of Great Britain. And if ever the independence of those countries is threatened, Great Britain must be prepared to place a sufficiently large Army at the disposal of an ally in defence of that independence.

I am not myself asking for a citizen army that shall consist of highly trained soldiers: trained, for example, as our Regulars are trained. What I do demand is a citizen army sufficiently strong in numbers and sufficiently perfect in discipline that, possessing those advantages and superiority in numbers, which universal military training would give and knowledge of the ground, which a war in these islands should most certainly guarantee, it shall be able not only to hold in check any invading force that is likely to be landed on these shores, but shall be able also to take the offensive against that force, and compel its prompt and unconditional surrender. For an army which cannot take the offensive is, in the long run, a defeated army. (Cheers.)

To create such an army no more is necessary than that the young men of this country between the ages of 18 and 21 should consent to a continuous training—a training only long enough to ensure efficiency in discipline, drill, and musketry—such training to be obligatory on every rank and class alike, high and low, rich and poor, with no exemptions of any kind.

Defence only will be the task imposed on the citizen forces thus raised. In no circumstances shall a single man of that army be obliged to quit these shores, nor will that army as a whole ever be required to fire a rifle, except into the ranks of an enemy actually landed on these shores. It will be an army which, simply because it is a citizen force, can never be used either to put down strikes or to interfere with any other legitimate combinations formed for the mutual interest of the working men of this country. (Cheers.)

When I reflect upon the progress which this movement has made during the past four months in every grade of society amongst the British public and in the Press, a memory comes over me which turns misgiving into hope and apprehension into confidence. It is the memory of the morning when, accompanied by two of Scotland's most famous regiments, the Seaforths and the Gordons, at the end of a long and arduous march, I saw in the distance the walls and minorets of Kandahar, and knew that the end of great resolve and a great task was near. (Loud cheers.) I seem to see the gleam in the near distance of the weapons and accoutrements of this army of the future—this citizen army, the warder of these islands, and the pledge of the peace and of the continued greatness of this Empire. (Loud cheers.)

The following resolution was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting, profoundly convinced that the safety of the country and the physical and moral well-being of the people demand the adoption of national training, calls upon his Majesty's Government to complete the scheme of the Territorial Force by the legislative adoption of the principle of personal service in that force."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lady Hardinge will open a sale of work for the Salvation Army on the 3rd June.

The birth day festivities of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore will begin on the 14th proximo.

A Championship Dog Show will be held at Mussoorie on the 27th September, under the United Provinces Kennel Club.

Sir Louis Dane, after making over charge of the Punjab on the 26th instant, will leave Simla on the 29th for Europe.

Mr. Harriott, Chief Engineer in the Central Provinces, will shortly retire from the service, and the question of his successor is under consideration.

Mr. Nevilee, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, will retire shortly and will be succeeded by Mr. Walker, the present Traffic Manager.

Sir James and Lady Meston will leave Nainital to pay a visit to Simla about the third week in June, as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The death is announced of Rai Ramsaran Das Bahadur, Manager of the Oudh Commercial Bank and a leading resident of Fyzabad.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in June between Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S., recently officiating Secretary, Government of India Finance Department and May the only daughter of Mr. Richard Roney-Dougal, 11. Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway, wires:—The hill side near Bandarkhal, at mile 275 on the hill section of the A. B. Railway, continues to give trouble A fresh slip occurred on Saturday which has necessitated transhipment of mails and passengers for about 4 days.

As the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson are required in the Punjab, Lieutenant H. G. Melville, Professor at the Lahore Medical College, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Delhi. It is proposed that in future the Civil Surgeon shall be also the Chief Medical Officer of the Delhi enclave.

The work of investigation into the distribution of the upper air current over the land area in India is now to be systematically carried out. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment for two years of Mr. W. A. Hirwood, M.Sc., as assistant to Mr. Field, Imperial Meteorologist, for the purposes of this special investigation.

In the matter of the Children's Fete to celebrate the Viceroy's birthday on the 20th June, a letter identical with that issued by the Government of Bengal is being circulated from the Private Secretary's Office at Naini Tal bringing the project under the notice of all Commissioners, District Officers and Ruling Chiefs in these Provinces.

MOTORISTS!
CONSIDER THESE POINTS CAREFULLY.

IF you are worried and disgusted about repairs to your Motor Car because the repairs are not done to your satisfaction:

IF you are overcharged for the repairs:

IF you don't get back your Cars in time, you had better CONSULT US, and see:

IF we can't relieve you from such troubles.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE!

Telegrams: "LATEST." **ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO.,** 53, Apollo St., Bombay. Telephone: NO. 2203.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

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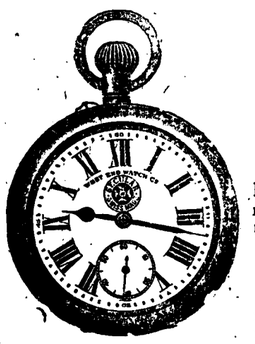

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 9.

They say that Their Majesties are to attend few private balls during the season. If such is the case entertainments will be shorn of much of there brilliance and there will be considerable disappointment in society. The absence of the late Queen Victoria from many functions of the kind was accepted, but it must not be forgotten that in her day in such matters the rule of the then Prince of Wales was supreme, and that society in London was led by the most brilliant man of the world, and the most beautiful woman of her time. There is no one to take the place of the present King and Queen, although the presence of the young Prince of Wales at one or two of the larger balls should do much to help matters. It is a long time since an unmarried heir to a throne has taken part in the festivities of a London season, and His Royal Highness has already proved himself decidedly a dancing man. The Prince's time in England will be limited for it is not intended by their Majesties that any stone shall be left unturned in their policy of getting H. R. H. acquainted with every part of Europe, so far as possible. Later in the year the Prince is to stay with the Russian royal family and as he is expected to spend at least four weeks in Russia, there will be an opportunity so far as conditions of that country permit for him to see many sides of local life.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duchess of Connaught is still far from convalescent, and her condition has caused much anxiety to her family. This caused a gloom to hang over the household on the occasion of the Duke's 63rd birthday which took place a few days ago. Another birthday that has just passed is that of the Earl of Rosebery, who was 66 on Wednesday. It is doubtful whether the head of the house of Primrose is a happy man, suffering as he does from insomnia and, his friends say, unsatisfied ambition. Yet few have lived to see the accomplishment of what they set themselves out to achieve on the morning of life, as has this eminent statesman. To get the Garter and attain the Premiership might have been achieved by many men of genius, but to have won the Derby as well was a unique triumph. Lord Rosebery is not yet Duke of Midlothian, but if his reported ambition to earn that title is true it supplies the explanation of his recent creation as Earl of Midlothian.

SIR TATTON SYKES.

A venerable Yorkshire squire, typically Yorkshire and typically a squire has died in Sir Tatton Sykes. As a sportsman and owner of racehorses he was best known, and his tastes were those of the country gentleman rather than of a man about town. Far better known in London was his wife, who pre-deceased him by a few years, though considerably his junior. Lady Sykes was rather an eccentric woman, but brilliant, witty, well informed and a capable wielder of the pen. She and her clever brother, the late Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck were children of that Mr. George Cavendish Bentick who was at one time President of the Board of Trade, Judge Advocate General, and a Privy Councillor. Their mother was a Leslie and Irish. The late Lady Sykes used to declare that she, her mother, and their cousin Lord Charles Beresford, owed their wit and humour to a former dame of the Leslie family who had started life in quite a humble capacity in Dublin; a confession not appreciated by every member of the family. As regards the late Sir Tatton's family it is unquestioned that there were Sykes in Yorkshire early in English history but the family did not come into prominence until the end of the sixteenth century. The new Baronet, Major Mark Sykes, is one of the most brilliant young men in England, is devoted to politics and is married to a daughter of Sir John Gorst, who shares with Mr. Balfour the distinction of being the last of Lord Rudolph Churchill's famous Fourth Party.

The late Baronet had his own ideas as to health and adopted a custom in cold weather that may be worth the consideration of less ingenious individuals. When in the country he would set out for his morning walks wearing two or three overcoats. As his blood circulation increased with the exercise he would throw away a coat until he was reduced to one modest overcoat, like other folk. This was not so extravagant a proceeding as it sounds, for the boys about Sledmere were not slow to learn that a shilling reward awaited the lucky individuals who returned the discarded garment to Sir Tatton's house.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

I read in "Reynolds Weekly," a journal that knows all about inside Liberal party news, that Sir Rufus Isaacs will not desert politics and that Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Divorce Court will probably become Lord Chief Justice. Sir Samuel who was formerly Solicitor General is a popular personality, noted for the personal trouble he will take in helping his fellow creatures, and he is a very human judge. His nose is not snub, but it is by no means so pronounced as caricaturists would have the public believe, and certainly does not justify the irreverent nickname of "Beaky," used by irresponsible solicitors and the young bloods of the Bar. Sir Samuel was a great favourite of Sir Henery Campbell Bannerman and it is said that he owed his position to a conversation between the late and the present premier at the deathbed of the former.

MRS. D'OYLY CARTE.

Among those who have passed away in London during the past week is Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, a remarkable personality whose force of character and ability was but half known, even to some of her friends. Seldom have I been so impressed by anyone as I was by this lady when I met her for the first time about ten years ago. She was at her desk in her unpretentious office at the Savoy Theatre with the documents of innumerable theatrical companies and others in which she was interested pigeon-holed before her. Unlike most modern business women there was no affectation about Mrs. Carte who was not above treating her visitors with womanly sympathy; yet few personalties were so marked by alert activity and quick commonsense. At the London University, Miss Couper-Black, as Mrs. Carte then was, took honours in mathematics, mechanics, logic, and moral philosophy. She early turned her attention to theatrical management and acted as translator and later secretary at the old Opera Comique. Various missions to America took her across the Atlantic fifteen times, before she attracted the attention of Mr. D'Oyley Carte, the producer of the celebrated Gilbert and Sullivan Operas. It was to the woman who subsequently became Mrs. D'Oyley Carte that the magnificent organisation of these ventures throughout the country was chiefly due. A tribute to the softer side of her character was paid last year by the King when he bestowed on Mrs. Carte the Order of Mercy. Although known to the outside world and many of her friends by the name of her first husband the deceased lady was at the time of her death Mrs. Stanley Boulter. Mr. Stanley Boulter was a barrister with unusual gifts for business. Subsequently a director of important companies, he made his first financial coup by a shrewd newspaper deal. He bought the "Saturday Review" and re-sold it at the splendid profit of twenty thousand pounds. While talking of the "Saturday Review," it is interesting to note that that paper was founded by the late Mr. Beresford Hope, brother of the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, the announcement of whose death has come to hand as I write. The late Duchess was a great supporter of the Roman Catholic church in this country and it was even reported at one time that her son, the present Duke, was about to be "received". But His Grace, who is a strong Anglican, quickly denied the story and to this day may be seen most Sundays at the midday celebration at All Saints, Margaret Street. The late Mr. Beresford Hope's estate, Depedene, Dorking was left to the late Duchess's second son, Lord Francis Pelham Clinton, who assumed the surname of Hope. Depedene is much to the fore in popular interest just now as it includes the famous and exquisite piece of English scenery known as Boxhill. Boxhill is up for sale, and a strong movement is on foot to save it from the Philistine hands of the builders. Lord Francis has regretfully pointed to circumstances that forced him to offer the property, among which Mr. Lloyd George's land taxes loom large. Apart from its beauty the association of this piece of country with the great Lord Nelson, George Meredith and other celebrities add to its importance as a national asset. It was here that the great novelist in his extreme old age might have been seen driving in his pony carriage to arouse his neighbours against the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain. One of his arguments was characteristic; it referred to Mr. Chamberlain's possession of the "long lean head of the one-idea man".

Mr. ELLICE SASSOON.

MR. ELLICE SASSOON.

English public life and London politics in particular are shortly to receive a recruit in Mr. Ellice Sassoon nephew of Sir Jacob Sassoon of Bombay and son of Mr. Edward Sassoon of London. Mr. Sassoon is a young man of distinguished appearance and gifted with oratorical talents that should help in the career of his choice. He is a student who has generally made a point of becoming thoroughly acquainted with any subject he has undertaken, and it has been no slight sacrifice to give up aviation, in which he was an expert, to devote himself to politics. Although Mr. Sassoon failed to carry Kennington at the last County Council Election, he succeeded in reducing by a thousand votes the majority of so strong a candidate as Sir John Benn. He might even have won the Constituency if it had not been for the appearance of a fifth candidate in favour of Socialism. The County Council has since shewn its appreciation of his talents by nominating him as one of their representatives on the Metropolitan Water Board. Mr. Sassoon was educated at Harrow under Dr. Welldon, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

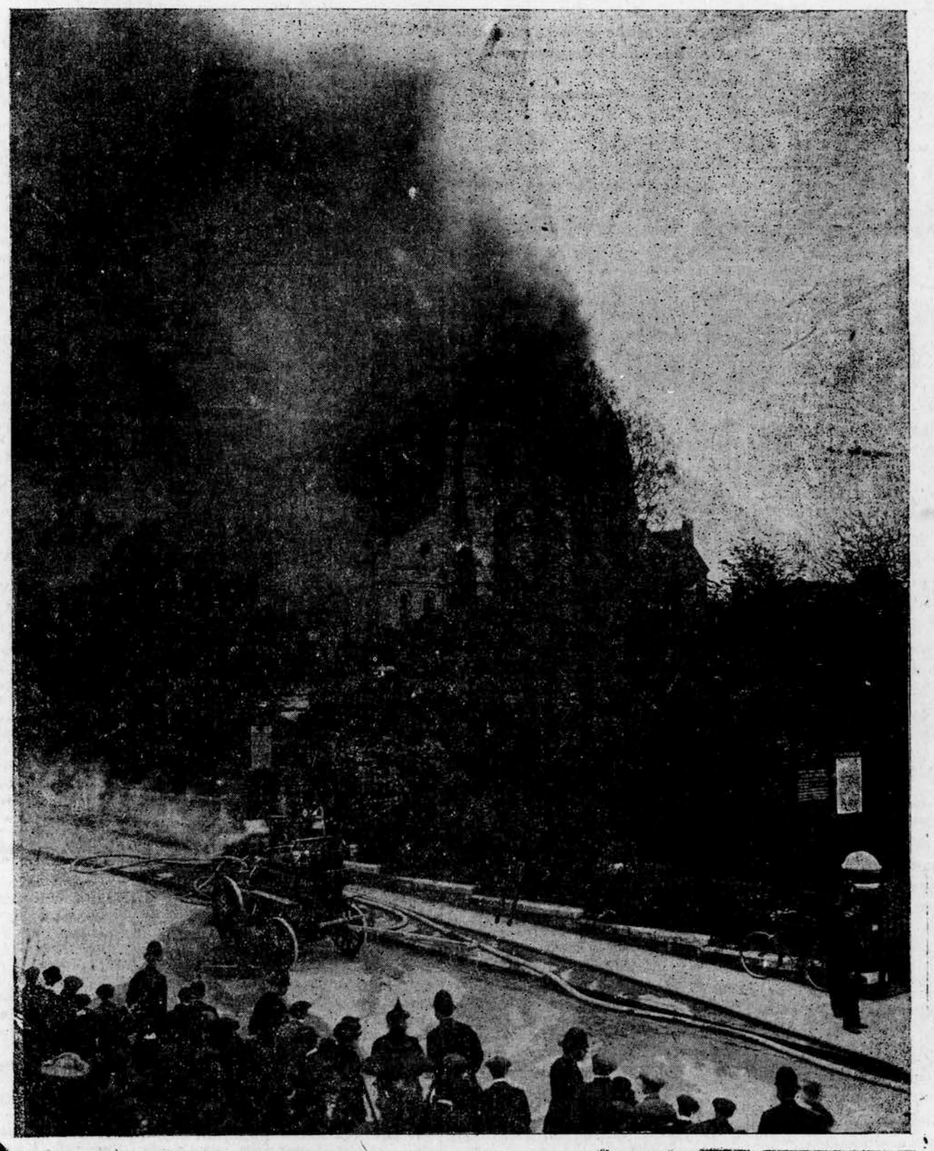
Militant Suffragettes show no abatement in their campaign. Near the pulpit of St. Pauls, by a lucky chance, a bomb was found before it had done its work, another was discovered at the Grand Hotel, and three more in the City. It is an extraordinary thing that none of these explosion plots have so far matured successfully, though suspicion attaches the possibility of such an origin to the burning down of the church at Hatcham in South London. On good authority it is reported that the police are to-day in possession of information that will make it necessary for them to be extremely vigilant during the next few days as several very dangerous plans have been conceived in connection with the movement.

PEER'S SON AND ACTRESS.

The bearer of an historic name has just chosen his bride from behind the foot-lights of musical comedy. This is Lord Edward FitzGerald, a brother of the present Duke of Lancaster and direct descendant of the first Duke who was the father of that Lord Edward FitzGerald who suffered for his patriotism over 100 years ago. That nobleman also sacrificed expediency to the dictates of his heart in the matter of matrimony. His marriage to the famous Pamela, the daughter of Madame de Genlis and Philippe Egalite is one of the romantic events of social history. The bride of the present Lord Edward is Miss Edith Titheridge.

A YOUTHFUL ARTIST.

If the Royal Academy has nothing else of a striking nature to offer this year it can at least boast an exhibitor whose youth brings us back to the days when the late Sir John Millais startled the world by his masterly productions whilist still in his teens. This is Mr. Garstin Cox, a young man of twenty years of age, an exhibitor for the second time. On this occasion he has two large landscapes prominently hung, a remarkable feat when so few really distinguished artists can get more than one picture into Burlington House. Mr. Cox is one of the band of artists who studied at Newlyn but has found material for their brush in the glens and hills of Devonshire. His works follows on lines which the new school may call old-fashioned but his genius is undoubted if not unstrained. He is the son of Mr. William Cox, a well known engineer of the firm of Messrs Holman Bros., of Penzance and a nephew of the Rev. J. T. Cox of Bristol.



SUFFRAGETTES BURN DOWN LONDON CHURCH.

St. Catherine's Church, Hatchan, S. E. was burnt down on May 6th. The church which is a modern one, is situated at the top of Popys Road, and opposite the well-known Askes Schools of the Haberdashers Company, which has the gift of the living. The present Vicar is the Rev. Howard Truscott. The Vicarage is in the grounds to the adjacent church. The fire commenced about 12-30 p.m. and great excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood. The damage is estimated at £ 10,000.

A DISTINGUISHED PROCESSION.

On Saturday 3rd May the Duke of Northumberland was installed as New Chancellor of the University of Durham. In the above photograph Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Lord Curzon and the Bishop of London are seen walking in the procession to the Cathedral, after the installation of the Duke of Northumberland. Honorary Degrees were conferred upon them and other distinguished visitors.

POLITICS AND ART.

Speech by Lord Morley.

Responding to the toast of His Majesty's Ministers, at the Royal Academy Dinner, Lord Morley, who was received with cheers, said:—

I have to acknowledge with marked gratitude the feeling with which I am sure my colleagues and myself regard the cordial response to this toast. This is the eighth successive time that the same toast has been proposed in regard to the same servants of the Crown. The wearer of the Crown has changed, the head of the Government has changed, some of our colleagues have paid their toll to death, but the Government as a whole stands; and may I say what after all this brilliant assemblage I have noticed in the many years that I have attended it sometimes forgets, that in drinking to the health of the Ministers of the Crown it is drinking also to the hea'th of the House of Commons upon which that Government subsists. Now the Parliamentary elector has had two chances of removing us. He has not availed himself of either of those chances, and I am sure your courtesy will allow me to say how much I, at all events, and I fancy my colleagues admire the constancy, the steadfastness, and the sound judgment of the Parliamentary elector. (Laughter.) I know that if there is one thing more hateful than another to artists and lovers of art it is monotony, and I for one should find no fault with any of the assemblage here if they thought that the health of the House of Commons, to which you have drunk indirectly, might be improved, and, perhaps, even ought to be improved as thoroughly and as rapidly as possible. (Laughter.) Meanwhile Ministers may be pardoned on a festive occasion like this for a mild complacency, such, indeed, as has been illustrated by my two colleagues, meek men, who have spoken before me. (Laughter.) As for my own mild complacency, being candid, I admit it is not always the best pieces, apart from the great theatre of politics and on the more playful stage, which necessarily have the longest run. (Laughter.)

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Sir Edward, you referred and my two colleagues referred to the anxious moment at which we meet to-night. It is indeed an anxious moment. Within the last few months we have seen an empire that has endured for 500 year's collapse. We have seen a question that has tormented the conscience of Europe perhaps for twice of 500 years brought to an issue by a savage and ferocious war red with the glare of racial and sectarian hate. The new States are arising, the map of Europe is being recast, and a man must have very little political imagination who does not find something impressive in the fact that in all these afternoons in Whitehall in our Foreign Office there are met together the representatives of those great Governments in Europe which hold the future and the present destinies of Europe in their hands. A man must have very little imagination who does not read those scanty and meagre paragraphs without feeling that there is now going on in this City, close to us, a transaction of the most momentous importance. The Ambassadors, if I may speak in the presonce of some of them, have with unwearied patience, with perfect temper, with, of course, entire fidelity to instructions, done their very best, all of them, day after day week after week, at unravelling knot after knot of the greatest tangle, the most entangled coil, that ever, I think, confronted European diplomacy in this generation. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter of pride to us that they have found in the spirit and language, the persistency, the firm and active policy of the British Government the most perfect instrument they could have desired for the attainment of their common ends. (Cheers.) I know it is often said that in foreign affairs party spirit is unknown. Well, that is rather a dream—I mean at home—because some of the most fierce contentions in all our political history have arisen from foreign affairs, not excluding the Eastern question. It is happily true that in all these momentous transactions, not only our own nation on both sides of politics argees, but I am sure I may say that the responsible foreign representatives would agree, that the firm and active policy of Great Britain has been one in which we at all events cordially join. We believe, as the representatives of foreign Governments believe, that in the maintenance of the Concert of Europe you have the greatest security against a great, disasterous, ruinous European conflagration, and, on the other hand, the key to the settlement of a system in the Balkan Peninsula which is conformable with the facts and the forces of the case. To-night I am afraid there is nothing to report; but I understand that there is every reason to believe that on Monday next we shall be nearer in sight of a solution which may be unanimously agreed to. (Cheers.)

FINANCE—THE SUPERTAX.

Mr. President, you have a most wholesome rule, which I hope I shall not transgress, against bringing into conversation, to-night any of the actions of the Government in the multifarious spheres of domestic legislation. There are differences of opinion; but we shall soon be in the strife of tongues upon all those matters—too soon. Meantime there is one point which I cannot entirely omit. We have heard to-night of the Army and we have heard of the Navy; but do not let us forget the tax-gatherer. (Laughter.) I am not going to say a word for him as against the Army and the Navy to-night, but it is a remarkable thing which ought not to be passed over among the heroic exploits of the Government on whose behalf I am speaking that the tax-collector is now taking out of the taxes something like £200,000,000 per annum. For what amount of that my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty is responsible, I cannot recollect at the moment, but it is not inconsiderable; but all this is dominated or is thought to be dominated by the political necessities of our situation. There is one tax which, I dare say, in fact, I make sure, affects everybody dining at these sumptuous tables to-night, and that is the supertax. (Laugher.) I cannot suppose for a moment that there is any member of the Royal Academy or any of those who have won the great prizes of life, of whom I see a great multitude before me—I cannot imagine there is any one of those who is not interested in the supertax. What a comfort, what a reason for drinking the health of his Majesty's Government that now, at all events, this year the supertax remains where it was. (Laughter.) The supertax, after all, does not bring in, I think much more than would produce one of my right hon. friend's Dreadnoughts. It is only £2,800,000. I do not know how much a Dreadnought costs; but there are 11,500 persons, men and women, who pay that £2,800,000. Then at all events, we are sure of the support of that fraction of those 11,500 person who are here to-night. (Laughter.) I am not going to talk about finance to-night; but I do sometimes wonder what is thought of these enormous figures, if I may quote Latin, *si quis piorum manibus locus*, in the shades below or above (laughter)—whether they know of all these things, these £200,000,000 Budgets, whether those shades who are supposed to rule us, those dead but sceptred spirits that rule us from their urns. I wish we could, somehow or another, have the benefit of their observations. (Laughter.)

ART AND IDEALS.

But this is, after all, not very germane to the objects with which you are met to-night, which is a festive moment. You have, it is true, the critics in front of you. We read to-day, and we shall read on Monday, what the critics think of the work of the member of the Academy and others. I have been a critic, and I still am, in a way. You will hear it said, I already see it, that the painting is mediocre. But, to my mind, after a good long experience, there is no surer mark of mediocrity than to be ready with carping observations and grudging and stinting in cordial praise. (Cheers.) There was one Frenchman of eminence who said of another Frenchman of great eminence: "Three days in the week he is absurd three days in the week he is mediocre; one day in the week he is sublime." It occurs to me that, if I were a critic of the paintings here and elsewhere, I would give six days in the week to the excellencies of the artists, and the odd day—and a short one—to pointing out this or that shortcoming. (Cheers.) That would probably result in a fair balance. Mr. Churchill said he was not sure of the connection between beauty and art and those trumphs of ingenuity and violence with which his Department is concerned. I have thought a good deal, and perhaps said a good deal, about the connextion between politics and scence, politics and morals, politics and this and that but the connextion between politics and art and between politics and the beautiful is not very easy to discern. (Laughter.) But there is one thing that always occurs to me—that a great ruler of men, who has consistent ideals, aims, and interests in view of policy, and who pursues a career with those views and those ideals with success and to great ends, not only for himself but for the country and the community that he represents, that he, after all, affects us, excites the imagination, and stirs the interests in the same way as is done by great works of art—drama, an epic, great edifices, symphonies, the figures in the Medician Chapel at Florence, the Sistine frescoes. I confess I feel something of the same kind that I feel in viewing great objects of art when I think of the great number of men who have conducted affairs of State in that admirable and successful spirit.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

To come for a moment from these heights, these too philosophic heights, may I say that the Academy, and all of you who are interested in the work of the Academy, ought to be, and I have no doubt are, grateful to the Government for a very important change which ought to come home to the business and bosoms of this assemblage of all the talents—namely, the Copyright Act passed by my friend, Mr. Sydney Buxton? (Cheers.) An Act of Parliament, after it has passed, after it has gone through Committees and I know not what, is one of the dreariest and dullest of all topics. (Laughter.) But this copyright law is really worth looking into. I am not going into it to-night, but I am sure that those of you who have an inerest in the future, who want some day or another to have 20,000 guineas for the copyright of one of your pictures, which happened to a Gainsborough the other day, will see that this extension of copyright from life and 25 years to life and 50 years—an extension of it over the whole area of Europe practically, by our now coming into the Berlin Convention, and our Dominions are likely to adopt the Act—is an enormous boon, for which I believe, you owe us rather solid thanks, by which I mean more than merely drinking our health at a banquet. (Laughter and cheers.)

FRESCOES IN WESTMINSTER PLACE.

My noble friend near me (Lord Beauchamp) is grateful to you for presenting a very admirable fresco by Mr. Gow of that great event in our Civil Wars of 1647 where Speaker Lenthall is thrown back into the Chair. He is very grateful for that, which is an enormous decorative success, but I must add that there are still—so he tells me—seven unfilled spaces (Laughter) ,and we shall only be to glad if you will do something to fill some, if not all, of those seven spaces. (Laughter.) My lords and gentlemen, I thank you for this toast in the name of my colleagues, and I am much obliged to you for drinking it. Cheers.)

AGREEING TO DIFFER.

A COUPLE WITH NO HOBBIES IN COMMON.

HOW THE MARRIAGE TURNED OUT.

There are two things in this world which I don't take: red pepper and advice. It is lucky I have never taken the latter, for had I done so I should certainly not have married my husband.

Of course, no one but a thorough optimist expects relations to approve of a marriage which has not been arranged by themselves; still, it is somewhat trying for the engaged girl to hear her future spoken of in tunes—more of sorrow than anger—suggestive of a lingering suicide.

"By degrees you will be bored to death," they said.

They brought no charge against his morals, income, or appearance, they merely hinted dark things against his personality.

"He is so different from you, dear," they murmured doubtfully.

ATHLETE HUSBAND OF A POET.

This I could not deny. I have written a little book of sentimental poems and illustrated them myself, while Jim is one of those splendid athlete creatures who is always playing something for his county or breaking another man's record. Jim is ignorant of the poets and I know not the ames of tennis champions; and because of this it was declared we could not live happily together.

"Birds of a feather should flock together," quoted our aunts, and sisters, and cousins. "A young couple with no tastes in common are bound to quarrel."

"I've also heard that 'two of a trade' never agree," I responded tartly.

"We are going to be a 'Jack Spratt' couple."

"A Jack Spratt couple?"

I quoted the nursery rhyme triumphantly:

"Jack Spratt would eat no fat
His wife would eat no lean.
And so it was between them both
They scraped the platter clean."

"And with our widely differing tastes we shall have a clean slate—no quarrels, no jealousy, no boredom. You just wait and see."

They shook their heads over our wedding. I know doubt was mixed with the very confetti which they scattered over us. They drank our health with the air of those who are trying to swallow their fears—but they are still waiting for us to quarrel.

For Jim and I have agreed to differ—and very well it works.

It is no good pretending that our tastes are the same, because they are not. The gods have given us totally different talents and that is why we form such a mutual admiration society.

It seems amazing to me that anyone can have such pluck and endurance as Jim—while he, for his part, thinks me a really wonderful creature, because I have lectured on Browning—and get my poems printed.

"I can't imagine how you do it!" we are always saying to each other, speaking with the profoundest respect.

Now in my secret heart I know quite well that my verses are not very remarkable productions; in fact, I have a sneaking suspicion that a judge of literature would probably deem me very lucky to have got them published at all. If my husband had ever studied the laws and rules of poetry I should probably discover a good deal of sarcasm in his praises. As it is, I have the soothing knowledge that this enthusiasm is a perfectly genuine thing, untouched with criticism—and criticism, good for your soul and your work as it may be, is an evil thing between husband and wife.

GOOD FOR THE TEMPER.

Blind adoration may be bad for me, but I am sure it is better for my temper than living with a person who pointed out false rhymes and doubted whether my illustrations were quite in drawing.

And as for Jim, I don't think he ever regrets my lack of muyle. I think he likes the contrast of my weakness to his strength. He laughs at the appearance of my tiny white wrists, but if the muscles of my brawny arms were strong as iron bands they still would not be as mighty as his masculine limbs, and he would still laugh at them, but less fondly. Imitation is doubtless the sincerest form of flattery, but I stick to my silks and laces and leave him to big boots and tweeds.

And if he misses me as he tramps round the links, it has the pleasant effect of making him all the more anyions to get home and tell me of all the triumphs of his round.

And how restful it is to put away one's writing and listen to his jolly, breezy account of what he has been doing out of doors. I may not understand golf, but I can understand Jim being fond of it, which does nearly as well.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GROW DULL.

I like his friends too. Men and women, they are such nice, wholesome sportsmen; it drives the vapours out of my brain having to plan enormous breakfast and dinners suitable to such hungry, sunburnt mortals. An inclination to sentiment and morbidity vanishes when your house is full of ardent otter hunters discussing to-morrow's sport.

And when artists and writers come to see me, Jim proves a delightful host to my "set"; he admires them so much and envies them so little. All sorts of people meet under our roof tree, and our house parties are pungent and exciting, like well mixed salads or cunning curries (both these things to be really good should contain unexpected items). . . . It is quite impossible to grow dull and narrow-minded with a Cubist occuping one spare room and a feather-weight boxer in the other!

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN REAL LIFE.

JEWELLER'S QUEST FOR STOLEN PEARLS.

Charles Gys, a jeweller's commission agent, has just proved a successful pupil of Sherlock Holmes, says a Paris correspondent. Last month he was swindled out of three pearl neccklaces, valued at £2,120, by a man named Braun, who pretended he had a customer for the necklace, but who decamped when they were entrusted to him, ostensibly abandoning his wife and children.

Mme. Braun exhibited great grief at being deserted, but M. Gys had a suspicion that she was aware of her husband's whereabouts, so he had his hair dyed, donned a false beard and ragged garments and, completely disguised as a typical Parisian mendicant, posted himself outside her residence and shadowed her when she went out.

Three days passed, and then, with her children and very little luggage, she went to the railway station and took the express for Vienna. M. Gys was in the same train, and on reaching the Austrian capital he saw Braun and his parents awaiting Mme. Braun on the platform. He followed the party, and learning that, besides being a swindler, Braun was a deserter from the Austrian Army, easily induced the authorities to issue a warrant for his arrest.

Captured after a vain endeavour to use a revolver, Braun confessed that he had pledged the necklaces for £980 to three Parisian moneylenders. Continuing his researches, M. Gys found the bank in which Braun had deposited this money, secured evidence to show that the three moneylenders were Braun's accomplices, and had them arrested, and eventually traced the pearls.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PORTUGUESE SOUP.
SCALLOPED FISH.
VIENNESE CHICKEN.
GLAZED OX-TONGUE, COLD.
DEVILLED BISCUITS WITH HAM.
DATES IN CUSTARD.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Ox-tongue, As. 5. Chicken, As. 8. Potatoes, As. 1. Green Peas, As. 3. Eggs, As. 6. Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Odds and ends, As. 2 Total:—Rs. 2-6-0.

PORTUGUESE SOUP.

Make some good stock in the usual way, flavoured rather strongly with onion. Cook some green onions and prunes separately and add the former finely shredded, and the latter cut in small pieces five minutes before serving.

SCALLOPED FISH.

Flake any cold cooked fish and mix it with minced red fish or anchovy, 2 chopped hard-boiled eggs, pepper, salts, etc., to taste Make some stock from the bones and turn it into tomato sauce and add it to the fish so that the mixture is well moistened. Put it into shells or small moulds, shake baked crumbs over the top, add little dabs of butter; and bake until browned.

VIENNESE CHICKEN.

Cut the chicken into 6 nice pieces after removing the breast and thigh bones; marinade them in equal parts of oil and vinegar, a little pepper, salt, onion juice and chopped parsley, for 2 or 3 hours. Drain them from the marinade, roll each piece in flour and fry in boiling fat until a golden brown. Serve on a hot dish with the following sauce. Ordinary mayonnaise to which equal portions each of chopped capers, chopped olives and chopped gherkins have been added, in the proportion of three tablespoons of the mixture, to a small tea cupful of the sauce; if too thick thin down with lime juice.

GLAZED OX-TONGUE, COLD.

With the odd trimmings of the ox-tongue make a small cupful of good stock, and after scalding the tongue, and tying it into shape, braise it in a dekchie stood on a grating in a pot too hot even for 2 hours with the stock, an onion, a carrot for flavouring and a glass of sherry; seal down the deckchie and when the tongue is done remove on to a marble slab or dish and press under a weight till cold. Strain the gravy, add flavouring to taste and press under ensure its jellying; with this slightly warm thickly coat the tongue with it once or twice so that there is a ¼ inch of the glazed; put a frill round and serve with a border of water cress and sliced beetrot tossed in lime juice, pepper salt, etc.

DEVILLED BISCUITS WITH HAM.

Brown some thin plain biscuits in butter over a low fire and dust with cayenne and salt. Make a mixture of finely minced ham or bacon olives, anchovies, hard-boiled egg and tomato sauce; heat well and spread over the hot biscuits.

DATES IN CUSTARD.

Wash, dry and stone 12 to 18 dates, and set them over a low fire in an enamel pan with a tablespoonful of sugar, the finely minced peel and the juice of a lime, a little cinnamon and enough light claret to cover them, and simmer until the liquid is absorbed. When cold arrange the dates in a glass dish, put a layer of marcaroons soaked in sherry and then half a seer of vanilla, flavoured custard in which sufficient gelatine has been dissolved to make it set. Place on ice and serve with whipped cream over, or a garnish of glacé fruits.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XIX.—(*Continued*).

The train of thought that surged into his brain was too abstruse, too subtle, for discussion, even with a man like Sir Frederic Hornby, as Launcelot sat for a long while silent, gazing out of the window, and Hornby had the tact not to interfere with his meditations. But as he apparently fixed his attention upon a paper, he was in reality studying his companion, and the old saying, which he had hard often enough, came into his mind.

"A mad lot the Farfexes. You can't expect anything normal from a single one of them." What better example of this abnormality could be desired than Launcelot Holt himself?

How lucky it was, Hornby mused, that Launcelot's abnormality—had not persisted in his offspring! Little John—it was Veronica, his godmother, who had insisted he should be called John—had all the characteristics of a true Holt as far as they could be shown in a child of his tender years, and this in itself should delight the Squire who would see himself in his grandson as he had failed to do in his son.

It was late afternoon when they reached their destination. The car was waiting for them, and presently they were speeding along the broad level high road which they had to follow for the best part of the way to Chalton.

There was no need to touch the village. The last mile and a half lay through Chalton Park, a delightfully undulating and wooded road. Launcelot was still disinclined to talk, but he was greedily drinking in every detail of the once familiar landscape. There had been a time—he remembered it well—when he had regarded this part as a sort of prison—he had compared himself to one of the oaks with its roots in the soil; he had desired—oh, how eagerly he had desired—his freedom! Well, he had had that freedom and as with many a gratified wish the fruit had been sour to his lips. He had been taught his lesson, bitter if salutary. And now he was coming home and it was not too late to atone.

His heart leapt within him, moved by a new enthusiasm. He sniffed joyously at the scent-laden air—the pure scent of the fields and the woods; the lowing of cattle and the twittering of birds made music in his ear—they seemed to be welcoming him home; so did the trees swaying in a gentle breeze, and a busy little brook, all overhung with branches and branches, that the road followed for a short space, and wasn't that the roof of the home farm in the distance? How Launcelot had hated that farm once, but now delightful it looked now nestling amid a clump of tall elms just on the brow of the hill. Very soon Chalton Coombe house itself would appear; there was a wood to pass through first with its bridle path that joined the road close to a disused gravel pit—a dangerous spot if it were not for the fence—then a sharp curve round the hill into the elm avenue which led straight up to the house itself.

Launcelot's pale cheeks glowed with excitement. He was coming home, and the welcome of the prodigal awaited him. The long twelve years that had gone by were as naught—the years of toil and trouble, of strees and sorrow—he was a boy again and it was holiday time. He was coming home!

He was aroused from his reverie by the car, with a violent jerk, being suddenly brought to a halt. The air seemed all at once to be filled with the sound of horse-hoofs.

The chauffeur had turned and was pointing with palpable alarm to the bridle path through the wood with which they had come almost abreast. A horse came tearing down it, obviously a runaway, with a man upon its back, a man pulling at the reins as though for dear life.

"My God!" muttered the chauffeur, "it's the master. He insisted upon riding Diabola this afternoon, though she was out of temper and out of sorts. Grills advised him to leave her alone, but he wouldn't listen. She's bolted with him—and there's the gravel pit—and a rotten, useless rail."

It all happened in a few instants of time. Launcelot realised—it was a self-evident fact—that his father was riding to his death. The mare was heading straight for the gravel pit which lay, overgrown with bramble and partly concealed, directly upon the other side of the road. As for the fence—the mare would either leap it or crash through it—and then there would be a fall which meant almost certain death for horse and man.

The horse, swept on and was close to the car by now. The Squire seemed to have lost the nerve for which he had once been famous, for he had evidently abandoned any effect to check the runaway. Launcelot caught sight of his face and could hardly believe that it was that of his father.

The chauffeur sprang down as Launcelot, who sat nearest to the bridle path, fumbled feverishly with the handle of the door. He ran for a few paces, made a grab at the reins, missed them and rolled over on the soft turf. Then it was Launcelot's turn.

The man had reached the road as Launcelot, followed by Hornby, leapt from the car. There wasn't a moment to spare and it was a case of the first man having to act. Launcelot did not hesitate. It wanted but a few yards to the gravel pit as he snatched at and caught the rein. Diabola startled by the sudden jerk, kicked out furiously.

Launcelot was conscious only of a dull heavy feeling—as if the earth was opening under him and the sky becoming blurred overhead. He could see nothing but the smooth brown coat of the mare and her gleaming hoofs—but his hands were still entwined in the reins, and he knew that he was being dragged to the verge of the pit.

Suddenly there came the sound of a heavy fall, then Diabola began to plunge and rear, arching her body, snorting through her red distended nostrils, pawing the air with her delicate feet. He had a vague sense after that of dancing lights before his eyes, vivid flashes alternating with darkness—and that was all.

* * * *

"They're both terribly hurt, I'm afraid. No, not dead. They must be taken to the house as quickly as possible. Improvise couple of stretchers as fast as ever you can."

Help had been quickly forthcoming from the farm, and, under the supervision of Hornby, Squire Holt and his son, both bleeding and unconscious, were tenderly laid upon a pair of gates hastily torn down and provided each with a mattress—happily available—and so a sad little procession started to cover the short remaining distance to Chalton Coombe. The car with Hornby and the chauffeur swept on in advance—the injured men were too badly hurt to travel in it—to warn the household of what they had to expect.

Such was the home-coming of Launcelot Holt.

CHAPTER XX.

CONCERNING THE SPORT OF FATE.

SQUIRE HOLT and his son, Launcelot, both lay at Chalton Coombe and there was no hope of saving the life of either of them. The Squire had received terrible internal injuries, while as for Launcelot, his back was broken and now, two days after the accident, it was merely a question of how many hours he could survive.

Father and son, reconciled, prepared to grasp each other by the hand, to forget and forgive, had only met to face death together; and death was about to claim them both. But, dying, they were nearer and dearer than they had even been in the thirty odd years of Launcelot's life. For Launcelot knew that by a supreme sacrifice he had atoned for the follies of the past, while the Squire's heart warmed to this son of his, who was indeed flesh of his flesh, blood of his blood, in spite of the trick which fate, the cruel jester, had so wantonly played. It was easy for both men to recall the past, just as they were fully conscious of the present; for very soon after the accident they had recovered their senses, though the truth was not hidden from them—they knew that they must die.

Of the two the Squire was the more restless in body and spirit. He lay upon his great four-post bed—the same bed which had witnessed the death of his father and grandfather—and he fretted and fumed because he was consumed by the desire to see and speak with his dying son, and because his mind was tortured with the agony of a horrid suspense. For it was as if fate were determined to sport with them to the end, and by bringing father and son to their death-beds at one and the same time a situation had been produced almost unparalleled for its ironic and fierce intensity.

It was not alone the Squire who was affected by this suspense. It hung like a shadow over the whole house, sharply divided against itself and in the clutch of a spirit of discord.

Which would death claim for his first victim, the father or the son? The question was momentous—more than that, it was vital.

"I will outlive you," so the Squire, seven years ago, had cried in his rage against Launcelot. "Not a clod of earth, not a blade of grass, which go to the Chalton estate, shall belong to you or yours. You refuse to renounce your claim, but I will defeat it by outliving you."

If Launcelot were the first to die, the estate, according to the will of his grandfather, must pass to Mark. It made no difference that Launcelot had a wife and child, they could return penniless whence they came.

And penniless they would certainly be cast out. They had come hurriedly to Chalton, summoned by the terrible news of the accident, and neither Mark, his wife, nor his mother would treat them, in spite of their deep and touching sorrow, with anything but the coldest contempt. Yet if Launcelot should survive his father, even by five minutes, it was little John who would be master of Chalton, heir to the estate which his father, dying though he might be, must inherit and become possessed of for the short while that remained to him of life.

Which was it to be? Mark, wealthy already, Mark who had forfeited the esteem of neighbours, tenants and servants, Mark who was childless and who was never likely to have a son to carry on the Holt name and the Holt traditions—or John, who represented in his sturdy little body the direct line, who promised to be all that a Holt should be, and to whom his grandfather, the Squire, feeling these things, had opened his arms, when the child was brought to his bedside. Which was it to be? That was the vital question.

As to the Squire's wishes—there could be no doubt. Launcelot was his firstborn and John was Launcelot's child.

Veronica, who had been wired for, but who had been prevented by the exigencies of her profession, from coming at once, discussed the matter anxiously with Sir Frederic Hornby, who received her upon her arrival and led her into a morning-room looking out on the terrace. He told her that it was not likely that either of the two patients would live through the day.

"Which will go first?" she asked with quivering lips.

He shook his head ominously, for he, too, undestood the situation. "I fear it will be Launcelot. He is sinking fast. He is in no pain, for which we must be thankful, but he is troubled in his mind about his wife and child. I don't think he quite grasps that he and his father are engaged in a race with death; anyway, he has made up his mind that he is going first. And he is convinced that as soon as the breath is out of his body, or at any rate, as soon as he is underground—Madge and little John will be turned out from Chalton and that they will have a desperate struggle to make both ends meet; there's very little been saved, you know. Of course it's more likely than not that this will be the case. Mark behaves like a brute, he's not been near his dying brother—nor has Mrs. Holt, for the matter of that—and from the way they both treat poor Madge one would think that she had no right to be on the earth, much less in this house. Young Mrs. Douglas Merridew has more charity in her, she's been very kind and helpful."

"There never was a house of death divided by such conflicting elements," he went on after a pause. "You've only got to think things out for yourself to see what it must be like. The Squire's reconciliation with Launcelot had already made the rest of the household furious, they'd cleared out on different pretexts, but of course they had to come back after the accident, and then they seemed to consider it an insult that Madge and Johnnie should be here too. I had to speak out very straight, I can tell you, so I'm not looked upon with eyes of favour, and I should certainly have been shown the door if the Squire hadn't insisted upon my meeting Dr. Pritchard and taking the cases in hand. It was the Squire, too, who gave instructions that you should be wired for—thank heaven, he's got all his sense about him in spite of the pain he suffers—but as they knew your sentiments you mustn't expect to be well received by the rest of the family, except Mrs. Merridew, who has told me that she's delighted at the idea of meeting you again. We've got three nurses, it was no easy matter to find them at a moment's notice, but I'm glad you've come, I'm very glad"—there was the deepest sympathy in his eyes as he regarded her,—"for I know what you must have felt when you heard the terrible news, and now you can help to nurse Launcelot—till the end."

"How did it happen?" asked Veronica, in low strained tone. The sober grey dress of the professional nurse became her well; one guessed instinctively without knowing her, that her touch was soft but firm; that she could tread lightly across a rooms, that her voice was soothing—modulated exactly to the right pitch—and that she would be quick to realise what was required of her, to do the right thing at the right moment, that to minister to human ills was, to her, no mere profession but a natural and ingrained instinct.

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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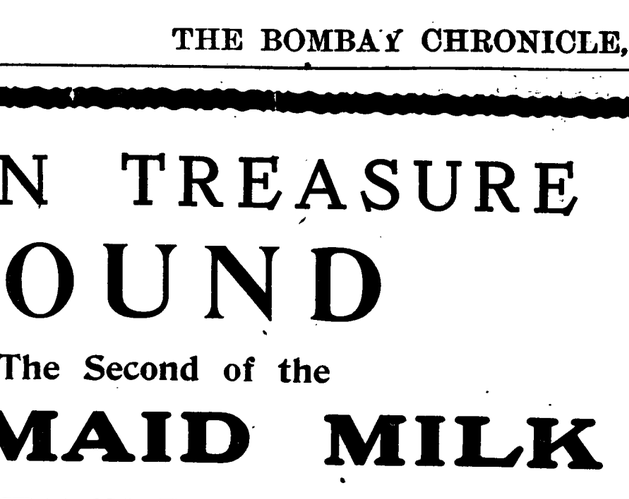

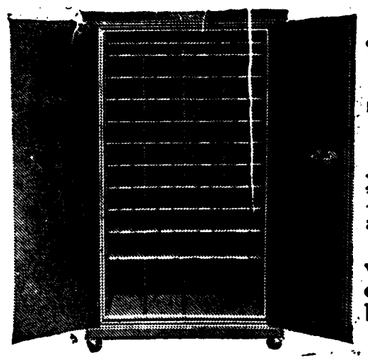

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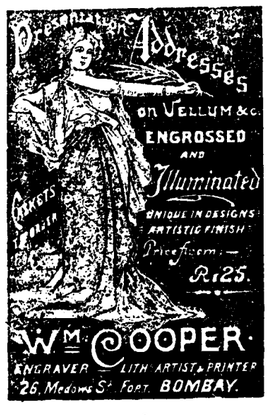

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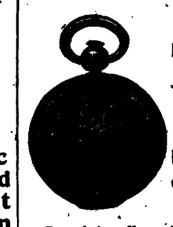

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